



## CONTENTS

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No. 16, Friday, August 31, 1990/Bhadra 9, 1912 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1—28
*Starred Question Nos.            325 to 327	
Written Answers to Questions:	29—270
*Starred Question Nos.            328 to 345	29—47
Unstarred Question Nos.        3757 to 3842, 3844 to 3866, 3868 to 3946 and 3948 to 3991	47—270
Papers Laid on the Table	300—308
Leave of absence from the sittings of the House	309
Committee on absence of Members from the sittings of the House	310
<i>Minutes—Laid</i>	
Committee on Government Assurances	311
<i>Fourth Report—Presented</i>	
Business of the House	311
Matters under Rule 377	312—318
(i) Need to waive off the loans upto Rs. 10,000/- taken by agriculturists etc. from cooperative banks	312
Shrimati J. Jamuna	
(ii) Need for early solution to the agitation of advocates of lower courts in Delhi in the interest of litigant public	312
Shri J. P. Agarwal	

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\*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

(iii) Need to declare Chikmagalur district in Karnataka as industrially backward area and to sanction an Industrial Development Centre there Shri D. M. Putte Gowda	313
(iv) Need to check soil erosion by Ganga at Sambhal, U.P. Dr. S. P. Yadav	313
(v) Need to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the country and to increase the quota of Kerosene oil for Salempur in District Deoria Shri Hari Kewal Prasad	314
(vi) Need to take steps to encourage use of fruits and fruit juices Shri Maheshwar Singh	315
(vii) Demand for not issuing environmental clearance and industrial licence to NOCIL, Bombay Shri Vidyadhar Gokhle	316
(viii) Need to recognise betel leaves as one of the exportable agricultural produce Shri Chitta Basu	317
(ix) Need to look into the irregularities in National Consumers Federation Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	318
<b>Statutory Resolution re. Disapproval of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990;</b>	<b>319—338</b>
<b>Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill;</b>	
<b>Statutory Resolution re. Disapproval of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and</b>	

prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990

and

Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill

Shri Jaswant Singh	319—321
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	321—322
Dr. Chinta Mohan	322—324
Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay	325—328
Shri Harish Rawat	328—332
Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya	332—334
Shri A. Charles	334—337
Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	337—338
Shri Maheswar Singh	338
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	339
Ninth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Resolution re. Measures to Protect the Interests of Farmers—contd.	339
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	339—345
Shri A. N. Singh Deo	346—348
Shri K. D. Sultanpuri	348—355
Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya	356—359
Shri Susanta Chakravorty	359—361
Shri Mandhata Singh	362—367
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	367—371
Shri Sudam Dattatrya Deshmukh	371—374
Shri Maheshwar Singh	374—377
Shri P. Narsa Reddy	377—381
Shri Dasai Chowdhary	381—383
Shri K. S. Rao	383—388
Shri Chitta Basu	388—392
Shri Sarju Prasad Saroj	392—393



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 31, 1990/Bhadra 9,  
1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at three minutes  
past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Suit against Sir Richard Attenborough

\*325. SHRI B. N. REDDY:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the profits earned by the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) of the film 'Gandhi' and how much of it has been transferred to the Cine Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) whether Government propose to take any action against Sir Richard Attenborough for his failure to transfer part of the profits from the Film 'Gandhi' as per the agreement with Government of India in April, 1981; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) As per the Co-production and Finance Agreement entered into by NFDC for the film 'Gandhi', which was executed on 10th April, 1981 between the Indo-British Film Limited (called Producer) Sir Richard Attenborough, National Film Development Corporation (called Co-Producer) and International Film Investors and Gold-Crest Film International (called IFI) apportionment of net profits on the film is required to be made as under:

IFI	:	31.485%
NFDC	:	18.515%
Cine Artistes Welfare Fund	:	5%
Producer's share	:	5%
Director, Writers cast and crew	:	40%

As per this apportionment, NFDC has received its full share of the profits amounting to Rs. 3.05 crores. 5% of the total net profits earned on the film is to be apportioned to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund. As on 5-8-1990, this amount, including interest accrued thereon, amounts to ₹ 11,45,635 (approximately Rs. 3.8 crores). Out of this, the principal amount is ₹ 7,00,000 and the interest accrued thereon is ₹ 4,45,635. NFDC did not have to transfer any amount to the Cine Workers Welfare Fund because it has only received profits as per the apportionment agreed to in

the original agreement viz., 18.515%. 5% of the net profits from the film payable to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund have not yet been repatriated to India, as Sir Richard Attenborough, one of the parties to the Agreement, has raised certain issues regarding the nomenclature, scope and appropriateness of the above charitable fund. At present, this 5% of the net profits is deposited in a trust fund.

(b) & (c) The Government is adopting a two-pronged approach viz., that of negotiations with Sir Richard Attenborough to ensure that he agrees to the repatriation of 5% of the net profits earned from the film for crediting in the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund, and simultaneously preparing itself to get the issue settled in a Court of Law in U.K. in case the negotiations do not yield the desired results.

**SHRI B. N. REDDY:** Sir, the producers of the film "Gandhi" have been making profit from 1984 and the NFDC has got a share of 18½%. Out of the total net profit, they are supposed to have paid 5% towards the Cine-artistes Welfare Fund. The hon. Minister has been kind enough to give us information that it would have accrued to Rs. 3.8 crores so far. We have accrued Rs. 3.8 crores so far and for the last six years this money has not been repatriated to us. Why do we not ask Sir Attenborough to give us the amount for the welfare fund because it is 'Gandhi' film and he has been holding the money so far.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** About 11 lakh pounds or Rs. 3.8 crores are lying in this Fund and the original agreement says that this money should be credited to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund but no such Fund existed till recently. Only Cine Workers Welfare Fund was existing and Sir Attenborough took the line that "Since I committed to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund and since the Fund is not existing, I am not bound to give." Subsequently, to get over this

legal lacuna, we raised a fund in the name of Cine Artistes Fund. Now we negotiating with him to transfer this amount to this fund.

**SHRI B. N. REDDY:** NFDC has got a share of 18½% and the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund is only 5%. We have accrued Rs. 3.8 crores wherein Rs. 2.4 crores is original amount and Rs. 1.4 crores approximately, is the interest. If we have accrued so much only for 5%, how is it that for 18½%, meant for NFDC we have accrued only Rs. 3.05 crores.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** NFDC got 18.5% of the profit but the amount of Rs. 3.05 crores is the net profit. They have got already 6.4% of assets which they have invested. That they already got it. It is in addition to Rs. 6.5 crores which they have got.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Vasant Sathe.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This is a very important matter for the welfare of Cine workers and artistes. I know it is a matter of fact that Richard Attenborough later on became 'Sir' because of making of this film on Mahatma Gandhi. From my knowledge of Mr. Attenborough, Sir Attenborough now, he is an honourable man, a man of his word and Gandhi's film has influenced him so much that I have no doubt that if a proper approach can be made to his sense of respect and truth for which Gandhi stood, Sir Attenborough will not stand on a technical issue of the meaning of the word 'workers' against 'artistes'. Any man who knows elementary meaning of English words or law, for that matter, can understand that 'worker' is a generic word in which every one including artistes will be included. If you are so keen, we can persuade him to say that "All right. You can put this money in the name of artistes. We do not mind. We will use the generic word 'worker' only for the welfare of artistes." That would have solved the problem and I believe it would.

The agreement was entered into in my presence. There was a talk. Sir Attenborough himself had suggested that we must use some part of the profits for the welfare of those who work in the cine industry. He did not use the word 'artiste' at that time. I had myself piloted the Bill for Cine Workers Welfare Fund and, therefore, I know that although at that time neither such a fund nor Bill had existed but the intention was there.

I don't think Sir Richard Attenborough will go behind his intention. I have a feeling that if the views of this House, this Parliament are conveyed to him, it will work.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** What is your question?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I am coming to my question. Madhuji, at least you should not do this. You have been the past-master in this art..... *(Interruptions)* I am saying all this to put it on record that the Government should approach him. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take up, at his level, this matter—of course at bureaucratic level he has been doing. Before he hands over this Ministry, one very good aspect he can perform. He can take up this matter personally with Sir Richard Attenborough. I have no doubt about it. Will he kindly do this to persuade Sir Richard Attenborough to agree to transfer the fund?

*[Translation]*

**PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** You took 10 minutes to ask this thing.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** Sir, I fully support hon. Shri Sathe's contention. I met Sir Richard Attenborough in London on June 27, this year. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Minister has already met Sir Richard Attenborough.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** I conveyed exactly the same sentiments as mentioned by Shri Sathe telling: "You have earned a good name by producing a film on Mahatma Gandhi. You should be truthful to the assurance given. Don't take a cover under legal lacuna. The intention was very clear. Don't take this step. Therefore, we do not accept your argument that the word is worker and not artist." In fact, the definition of the Act which you piloted and passed says worker includes the artist also. Therefore, there is no lacuna, strictly speaking. Anyhow, I try to convince him. Negotiations are still going on. I hope he will come round to transfer this amount. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI BHATTACHARYA:** Sir, while we are talking of foreign films being produced in Indian locations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is providing any infrastructural facility for the filming of City of Joy in India, and whether this is creating any problem in this locality.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This doesn't form part of the question. This question relates to Sir Richard Attenborough's film on Mahatma Gandhi.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAM NAIK** (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, profits to the tune of crores of rupees have accrued in this film. Though the film was made in Mahatma Gandhi's name, it appears that Sir Richard Attenborough is more interested in making profit. I would like to ask whether the Government of India has verified the accounts and the profit which have been worked out. He has further stated that there has been a net profit. Please let us know whether it is a fact? Whether any scrutiny in this regard was done on behalf of India?

*[English]*

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** The scrutiny was done by the N.F.D.C. N.F.D.C. is also the co-producer.

They had invested money also. Only after verifying the accounts they arrived at the share. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. S. RAO:** Sir, the hon. Minister as well as the former Minister Shri Sathe were praising Sir Richard Attenborough like anything probably not aware of the person. But the fact is that he has used Mahatma Gandhi's name. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya was telling about the infrastructure facility in India. Also, the NFDC financed this project. I understand that the support given by the NFDC is substantial. Compared to his own investment, it is possibly nothing in terms of the money. So, almost it can be treated as if the major shareholder is the NFDC, both in terms of finance and infrastructure etc.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI K. S. RAO:** Both legally and morally, NFDC is the major share holder. Keeping in view the praise or admiration for Sir Richard Attenborough he should have already passed on this amount long back i.e. five years back. Now, I think he is taking shelter under a technical aspect i.e. the word is worker and not artist. He knows well that the Welfare Fund Act was brought into force later only to take care of this. I have got a doubt about his intention to pass on the money. Secondly, he is not sending also the audited report of his company stating that how much profit he has earned out of this film because it is almost exhibited in the entire world.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** What do you want to know?

**SHRI K. S. RAO:** Not only are the cine artists losing Rs. 3.8 crores but even the NFDC also must not have got the full amount which is due to them because they did not receive the audited report. NFDC is also crediting petty amount in their

books of account based on un-audited report that are being received from Sir Attenborough. I wish to know from the hon. Minister, having done a delay of five years, is he going to take it seriously to see that even criminal action is taken against Sir Attenborough, if necessary to ensure that amount of Rs. 3.8 crores reaches the cine workers immediately and also he submits the audited report to NFDC?

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** Shri K. S. Rao has said that this had been going on for more than five years. I do not want to blame anybody. But I can only say that since I took over, things have started moving and moving very fast. We are taking all steps to get that money and what other steps are to be taken to persuade them, that are also under contemplation.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Sir, the hon. Minister has said that he has persuaded and he has not been successful as yet. May I know, if his persuasion fails, is he going to take legal action because it is a breach of partnership deed which was made between the two parties? May I know what legal action will he take?

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** At this stage, I do not want to hold out any threat or anything on this. First we try to use the persuasive method and failing which other methods are always there. *(Handwritten: Steel plants)*

#### Steel Industry in Nagpur and Vidarbha Regions

\*326. **SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and medium steel industries in Nagpur and Vidarbha regions are facing severe shortages of raw materials;

(b) if so, whether the Steel and Hardware Chambers of Vidarbha

has drawn the attention of Government to make available scrap from Bokaro, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants at a concessional rate; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to make the availability of raw materials to steel units in Nagpur and Vidarbha areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) There is some shortage of certain categories of steel materials at JPC prices from integrated steel plants.

(b) and (c) The issues raised by the Steel and Hardware Chamber of Vidarbha have been examined. The position is as follows:

- (i) SAIL has a stockyard at Nagpur. The matter relating to making available better railway siding facilities is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Railways.
- (ii) Scrap sales are made from plants and there is at present no proposal to open any scrap yard at Nagpur.
- (iii) 30% of the scrap (other than melting scrap) generated in plants is offered to actual user industries within the State in which the plant is located.
- (iv) Semis are distributed as per the JPC distribution guidelines, i.e. on the basis of best of three years off take subject to availability.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the steel industries are in the public sector and maximum black money is

being generated in the steel sector. There is corruption from top to bottom and due to this the small scale industries suffer the most. Today, especially in the Vidharbha region the small scale and medium industries do not get steel. On the other hand, one can get as much steel as one wants in black. I am telling you the factual position. As has been stated by the hon. Minister, the J.P.C. guidelines are responsible for this state of affair. The officers who were instrumental in framing these guidelines have framed them in such a way so that corruption may take place and one can make as much money as one wants. The entire distribution is left to their discretion. As per the J.P.C. guidelines, allotment is being made on the basis of 3 years' production. But in practice, what happens is that suppose the production capacity of an industry is 400 tonnes, it gets only 50 tonnes of steel in the first year. Then what will be its capacity in three years. Due to defective guidelines, there is rampant corruption. Will the hon. Minister consider it and change the guidelines so that corruption could be eliminated in this sector.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have noted down the suggestions of the hon. Member about J.P.C. guidelines.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he said that he has noted down the suggestions.

[*English*]

It is not a positive reply. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to agree that the JPC guidelines are defective.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The hon. Member will appreciate that I am replying to the questions on behalf of my colleague, Shri Dinesh Goswami who is absent today. As such it is not possible for me to go into details.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** What has happened to Shri Dinesh Goswami then? There are a lot of rumours about him whether he has resigned or what happened to him. Is he unwell? If he is unwell, we can wish him speedy recovery.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:** The hon. Minister should give reply with responsibility.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Hon. Member, the hon. Minister is replying with responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** I do not think that the hon. Member.....(*Interruptions*) First let me make my point, then you shout. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** I was saying this only because, you were asked to give reply. It appears that Shri Dinesh Goswami has refused to give replv because he has resigned. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Harish Rawatji, please take your seat.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Bhan Lal is a senior Member of this House and has been a Minister too. During question hour policy matters are not raised. If there is any question about facts, I am fully prepared for that. Had I been the in charge of the Ministry, despite the fact that policy issues are not raised in question hour, I would have replied to them. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Why is it not being raised? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** You go through the rules book. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Arif Saheb, you give reply in regard to JPC. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Sir, I had submitted..... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** It may please be decided as to which questions are to be put and which not. Cannot policy matters be raised? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Sir, if I misguide I cannot go scot free. You can bring a Privilege Motion against me. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** I did not ask any question relating to policy matter. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** I am not saying that you do not ask it. I said only this much that if we go by rules, then policy matters are not raised during the question hour. I don't say that answer to such a question is not given, it is given. You can see the book. You all know the rules, but I also know the rules .....(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I have submitted that the hon'ble members think that the guidelines given by the J.P.C. are responsible for present situation for amendment in guidelines. I have said that the suggestion given by them is very important. I have already noted that suggestion. Just now, I have been informed that the review of J.P.C. guidelines are under consideration of Ministry of Steel and Mines ..... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Mr. Goswami visited Nagpur, the Vidarbha Industry, Chamber of Commerce and Hardware Association apprised him about their grievances and difficulties. Now the small scale and medium scale industries of Nagpur

are not getting the raw material. Some are getting 25 percent and some are getting 30 percent. I would simply like to know the action Government has taken on their request so that the Small Scale Industries of Nagpur and Vidarbha region could run smoothly? On one side, we talk about encouraging the Small Scale Industry and on the other there is a shortage of raw material which is hampering the growth of industrialisation. How can our small scale industries grow up in this situation? What action the Government has taken in this regard?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the information that the total shortage of steel as raw material in the country is 20 percent of the total requirement of small scale and medium scale industries. The figures of supply of raw material to Maharashtra from April to June, this year are more than three percent in comparison to the corresponding period in the last year. These figures relate to the whole of Maharashtra and do not include the figures of Nagpur.

[*English*]

**SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:** It is only 20 percent of the installed capacity. This is my question. Sir, he is not replying to this point.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Don't be annoyed, there is nothing to be offended.

[*English*]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Your agony will be changed into ecstasy.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is not angry, just telling his grievances.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** The Development Commissioner of Iron and Steel allocates the quota of raw material on the basis of prescribed norms and total produc-

tion of raw material and the State of Maharashtra has been given 148 percent which is more than its quota of 143 percent, whereas the all India figures for the same are 88 percent. I have already mentioned that there is a shortage of raw material. Many questions have been asked about the memorandum and I have answered all those in the main answer. I would like to say one thing that the hon'ble Member has complained that the small and medium scale units which are the actual users of raw material are facing difficulties in getting the raw material and in the memorandum it has been said:

[*English*]

Installed capacity of the units, public auction of the secondary units to be done away with the trade quota of materials should be increased.

[*Translation*]

They have asked for increasing the quota of small and medium scale units. Government is taking steps for the benefit of actual users and small and medium scale units so that they could get the maximum quota of raw material.

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Mr. Speaker Sir, as per the policy of the Government of India, the secondary units and the public sector undertakings have been asked to increase their production and go for expansion. But as on today, we can find that there is shortage of major raw materials like scrap. MMTG is the channelising agent which is importing and supplying scrap. Even the entrepreneurs have been asked to import scrap. Even the entrepreneurs is acute shortage of scrap as stated by the Chambers of Commerce of Nagpur. Many steel plants, small scale and medium scale plants are at the verge of closure. In view of the inconvenience caused, will the hon. Minister assure us that hereafter, scrap will be supplied—major suppliers are either Railways or public sec-

undertakings at a concessional rate for the actual users of small scale and medium scale industries.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** The distribution of scrap is not covered under the distribution guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee. The scrap and defective materials generated in the process of production are sold by the Steel Plants as per their commercial policy. Due to shortage of raw material, we are importing 1.5 to 2 million MT of scrap at a cost of more than Rs. 2000 crores.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Sir, my question has not been answered. My question was: Are you going to assure that the scrap from the public sector undertakings will be supplied to these people at a concessional rate?..... (Interruptions).

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** That is not possible.

[Translation]

15

**PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:** Mr. Speaker, raw material is not available in sufficient quantity. Whether it is a fact that the former Energy Minister twice laid foundation stone at the same place for a steel factory in Wardha district but due to non-availability of scrap or raw material, this factory could not start functioning? My second question is, whether raw material and iron is available in sufficient quantity in Chandrapur Garh and Chirodi districts? Maharashtra Mines Corporation has taken that area on lease but no mining work is being undertaken there. Whether the Central Government will take any action for making raw-material available there?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** We are making our best efforts for the maximum availability

of raw material so that the Steel Factory could start production. I don't have any information as to how many times the former Energy Minister went there for 'Bhoomi Pujan'. If the hon'ble Member requires any specific information about that factory, I will make it available to him because this question is related to the guidelines of J.P.C.

16

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** It may be true that there is a shortage of scrap and the import is necessary but the distribution system of scrap to the steel plants is faulty. Instead of fixing the quota according to the need of small units and small roller mills, the scrap is being auctioned in a big lot. By this system, the big traders are being benefited and they purchase the whole lot and sell it to the small and needy units on a big margin of profit. This is the cause of difficulty being faced by the small units and the prices of steel produced by them are increasing. As the hon'ble Minister has said that we should talk to the officers of steel plants because they have the commercial background, and when we ask them to sell it on quota basis to the needy individual units, they say that their main business is to produce steel and not to sale scraps and they do not want to involve themselves in this trade. So you should form such a policy as the small scale units may be able to get proper and adequate supply of scrap and the Government should also take action for curbing the rising prices of finished goods produced by the small scale units and fulfil their requirement of raw material on reasonable prices.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** I have told you about the policy in this regard. The distribution of scrap does not fall under the purview of the guidelines of J.P.C. and they take decision on the basis of commercial consideration. We will definitely consider the suggestions given by the hon'ble Member in regard to the difficulties being faced by the small units.



**SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that the small and medium units in Bihar.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Janardanji, this question is about Vidarbha, you please ask about Vidarbha.

**SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:** Bihar is also one of the purchasers of scrap but today all the units located there are closed due to non-availability of scrap. Whether Bihar is given special quota for running those units?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Sir, one-third of the total production of scrap of a particular State in which the steel plant is located, is reserved for the steel mills of that State only. Therefore, I feel that steel mills of Bihar are in a better position in comparison to other States. As I have already told if there is any difficulty in regard to guidelines of J.P.C., we are reviewing the situation and the suggestions given by the hon'ble Member will also be considered.

[*English*]

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** Sir, I would like to know how many medium steel industries in the region of Vidarbha and Nagpur are unable to utilise their full installed capacity. Has the Government made any assessment in this regard?

I would also like to know whether the Government has made any assessment as to how many mills in the country are not able to utilise their full installed capacity as it has an impact on the employment of the labour.

In view of this, whether the Government is thinking to do something so that all the mills get an opportunity to utilise their full installed capacity?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Sir, the raw material which

has been made available to various small or medium steel industries or to other units in the country, those figures are available but the figures about the capacity utilisation of the various units, I am sorry to say, are not available with me. I will check up with my Ministry and if those figures are available then I will make the figures available to the hon. Member.

The installed capacity utilisation ranges from 30 to 65 per cent. Shortage of raw material, power shortage and other labour problems are some of the reasons for this figure being on the lower side. It is our joint responsibility and we have to get over this problem.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely worried with the present developments. Not that Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, who is replying to question is not a good friend of mine but Mr. Dinesh Goswami was and continues to be our good friend. He had — when a delegation had met him with regard to supply of scrap to mini steel plants—specifically assured that within the first six months of the year he would ensure that MMTC manages to import from the rupee country and dollar paying country the required amount of scrap that would be required by the industry. The Minister has said that 1.5 million tonnes is being imported. I am not too sure about that figure. I hope, the Minister is certain about it. But I would like to know how much of this figure had been imported. Because what invariably happens is, by the time, it is imported, the period is over and the next year starts and invariably the shortage of supply takes place because the MMTC is weak in importing.

Sir, I would like to know whether this assurance that was given to us by the Minister of Steel and Mines, Mr. Dinesh Goswami stands—I do not know whether he is still the Minister of Steel and Mines—or whether it has

changed. Because the assurance was that within the first six months they will see to it that the canalising agents import steel that is required by the mini steel plants. I want to know whether his assurance is changed or whether it still remains. I would like to know from the Minister the reason as to why he is not able to give it. May I know whether it is due to his absence that assurance goes back or with the change of Ministers anything can happen. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is replying with full authorisation from the said Minister or as a Member of the Cabinet.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Sir, I am not going into it. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not to reply to that. You reply to the specific question.....

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** Our good friend has a flair for finer details. I am not so good at that. He can use that hair-splitting but I am not going into that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** His father has given the assurance in this very House!

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** That man has gone.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** But I would like to assure that I would like to do away with all his worries about the assurance, if the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines Shri Dinesh Goswami has given him...

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** What do you mean by 'if'?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:** He has given an assurance. You be rest assured that the assurance will be fulfilled. He himself will fulfil it. So, you can be rest assured of that.

*20-28*  
*[Translation]*  
*Finance Companies*  
**Deposits with Peerless General Finance and Investment Company**

\*327. **SHRI M. S. PAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company from its certificate holders for not returning the shares deposited by them:

(b) whether Government propose to take any legal action against the said Company so that public money deposited with it can be refunded; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

Government and Reserve Bank of India have received certain complaints against M/s Peerless General Finance and Investment Company regarding delay in making payments of surrender value, non-settlement of interest/death claims and non-payment of maturity value of certificates etc. The complaints have been forwarded to the company for redressal of the grievances of the certificate holders.

Under the existing legal provisions and guidelines, Reserve Bank of India or Government do not have the legal power to compel a private non-banking financial company, like Peerless, to make payments to depositors or their legal heirs. The affected parties have to take recourse to normal judicial channels for relief.

**SHRI M. S. PAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to say that the reply given by the hon. Minister is incomplete. The government have shown its inability to take any action

against this company. I think the company has violated both the provisions of FERA as well as the provisions of Companies Act. Besides that, crores of rupees deposited by the people have been swallowed by the company. When the hon. Finance Minister was in opposition in this House he used to receive many complaints against this company and today also he is receiving such complaints from different sources. He had also written to the then Finance Minister...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Pal, you can ask two supplementaries. Rest you can ask in second supplementary.

**SHRI M. S. PAL:** Sir, through you, I would like to ask whether the Government have taken any action against the company for FERA violation and the violation of the provisions of Companies Act? Secondly, I would like to ask as to when the Government propose to nationalise the Peerless Company? The proposal to nationalise this company is under consideration of the Government for quite a long time. All the people know that the Government is going to nationalise the Peerless Company very soon but till now no final decision has yet been taken in this regard? When the Government is going to nationalise it? Besides, various complaints are also received from the employees working in the company. Some employees are not getting their salaries and they are being retrenched. When the hon. Finance Minister was in opposition benches in the House.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Pal, you can ask two supplementaries. Rest you can ask in second supplementary. Now you please sit down.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Member has stated that the Government and Reserve Bank of India have received many complaints against the Peerless Company. I would like to inform the House that earlier under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Government decided to appoint its own members in four Boards on the advice of Company

Boards. This matter was taken to Calcutta High Court which in its judgement said that the Government have no power under Companies Act to appoint its own Members in the Company Boards. We can exercise our control over these companies to some extent only under the directives of the Reserve Bank of India. Whatever action we intend to take on the complaints, we have to go to the court for relief and we have to wait for the judgement of the court. We need to amend the existing laws so that in future the Government may take action on such complaints.

**SHRI M. S. PAL:** The hon. Minister has not given any reply regarding the nationalisation of the company. Excesses are being made on the employees, as has already been informed to Shri Dandavate and he had also given a report to the then Finance Minister. So I would like to ask as to what he is now doing in this regard?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I had told about all the complaints. But under the existing provisions, only court can settle them. That is why we have to make amendments in the law. The second question was about nationalisation under the present circumstances the Government have to take the available resources into consideration while nationalising any company or industry. Therefore, we will certainly think over the cases where nationalisation is essential but till now no decision has been taken in this regard.

[English]

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:** The hon. Finance Minister says that as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, the Company Board, the Government wanted to propose one member on the Board, but the Calcutta High Court reportedly struck it down; they did not agree. Has the Government of India ever appealed to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Calcutta High Court?

I am at a loss to understand the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister. It reads as follows:

“The complaints have been forwarded to the company for redressal of the grievances of the certificate holders.”

Now it is a clear case of cheating which comes under the Criminal Procedure Code. I don't think the Central Government is helpless in the situation. What action has the government taken? The affected parties have to take recourse to the normal judicial channel for relief. Now the point is that the Reserve Bank of India has given permission to the Peerless Company to do this business. When they have given permission to this company, they should have some control over it. What control while giving permission had been envisaged; if not envisaged, what action now does the Government of India propose to take?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
As far as legal procedure is concerned, I would like to inform the House through you that we have already filed an appeal on some of the points and observations that had been made in the decision of the Calcutta High Court. Secondly, except judicial remedy, there is no remedy available today. At the same time, there are certain restrictive powers, limited powers with the RBI: RBI advised the company that withdrawal should be made only for making payments to the certificate holders. The Department of Company Affairs has already advised the company that its investment should be as per the provisions of Section 372 of the Companies Act, 1956. I would like to inform this House that as far as this Company is concerned, the complaint against it is that whenever the loans are taken, the payments are not made expeditiously. Similarly, as far as investments are concerned, they are beyond some times the limit that is prescribed as compared to the assets and the capital

also. I would also like to inform the House that as far as this Company is concerned, the total assets are of the order of Rs. 1002 crores, whereas the investment pattern is of the order of Rs. 798.71 crores. All these aspects have to be taken note of and as I said, we will try to utilise the limited powers that are available with the RBI. But unless some drastic measures are taken it will not be possible to meet with all the complaints that have been made against such companies.

[Translation]

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated that the Government and Reserve Bank of India have received some complaints against the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company and as per the existing laws no action can be taken against the company on the basis of such complaints. Such cheating is going on at a very large scale. So many advertisements are appearing in the newspapers for such companies and they are swindling the hard earned money of the people. M/s. Laxmi Chand Bhagaji is one of the such companies which had allured the poor people by offering an attractive interest and collected a huge amount and now the company has disappeared. Will the Government make certain provisions in the law which enable it to check such cheating and take legal action against such companies which are given much publicity and advertisements in the press and if so, by which time relief measures will be taken for the victims?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question relates to the Peerless Company and the hon. Member has been referring to M/s. Laxmi Chand Company. But since you have allowed him to ask the question, I would like to say that the depositors, who deposited their amount in that company, had met me twice first when I went to Gujarat and

second time when I went to Madhya Pradesh and I have assured them.....  
(Interruptions).....

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:**  
A request was made to you about the Laxmi Chand Bagaji Company in Ajmer also.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
It is good to make less request. But I would like to give assurance in the House that the Government will take firm decision regarding this company which was indulged in malpractices and proper action will be taken on the complaints of the depositors who have suffered losses by giving deposits to this company.

[English]

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Due to paucity of time I will be very precise. All of us know, including the Minister himself, that we are for nationalisation. Pending that, I would like to know whether these existing legal provisions and guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, which are at least within the parameters of the Minister's competence, would be immediately re-fashioned in such a way that the interests of the depositors and the workers and also the State can be properly served.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
The RBI has certain regulatory powers. But as I informed the House earlier, these powers are extremely limited and in the light of the experience of Peerless Company and other similar companies we will undertake an exercise of enlarging the scope of the guidelines of the RBI so that pending all other steps they will be able to get justice.

[Translation]

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, though according to the rules of the House there is no provision for the Minister being displeased. Yet I think he will not get annoyed if I say that Prof. Madhu

Dandavate is unable to take decision as Finance Minister on those matters which he used to raise as Member of the House and there is a vast difference between his two positions.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to the question.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** The hon. Minister has shown his total helplessness in his reply to the main question and subsequent reply to the supplementaries for taking any action against Peerless Company being indulged in cheating etc. Two decisions were taken by the Government—firstly to implement the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India strictly so that savings can be secured and the second decision was to pay special attention on the Board of Directors. But the High Court has given judgement against the second decision and the Government have filed appeal against this judgement. But the first decision is not covering the savings given prior to 15th March, 1987, so I would like to ask whether the Government will issue new guidelines or directions to the Reserve Bank of India or what steps the Government is going to take to cover the savings given prior to March 1987 also?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to tell Shri Rawat that he can ask any question from me, I do not get annoyed. My friend Shri Chandra Shekhar also says that I do not do what I used to say while I was in opposition. Sir, it is true that when you were in opposition you used to raise point of orders but after becoming speaker you cannot raise point of orders. Responsibilities differ from post to post. But I do not run away from the responsibilities. You might have not heard the reply I have given to the question asked by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee that Reserve Bank of India has limited powers and after looking into the functioning of all these companies I came to the conclusion that we have to enlarge the

scope of the guidelines of RBI regarding savings and investments. I would like to say that we would certainly make changes in this regard.

27

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that Chit Fund companies are cheating the people. These companies are taking deposits from ex-servicemen, widows and other poor people and exploiting them all over the country. So I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will make provision to impose complete ban on Chit Fund companies and Financing companies or not?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, imposing total ban or not, is a policy matter and how I alone can make announcement about it in the House. But I would definitely like to assure that the depositors are facing difficulties and we have received complaints against such companies so we would definitely make efforts to solve their problems. As I have already said that we have to enlarge the scope of the guidelines of the R.B.I. There were certain sections of the Companies Act under which we could have taken actions but now after the Calcutta High Court's decision, we are not in a position to take any step. We have filed an appeal against it. If necessary, we will amend the rules also.

[English]

27-28

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE :** Sir, the Finance Minister has indicated his helplessness in his written reply. He has also talked about drastic steps that may be required to save the depositors and others. The problem is very simple. Sir. Previously when the present Reserve Bank of India guidelines were not there, through a very powerful sales campaign and through important personalities even belonging to

political parties, they were inducing the people to have policies with the company.

Premiums were collected only for the first year and then they were allowed to lapse. In this way, they built up a huge fund, more than thousand crores of rupees. Subsequently, Reserve Bank of India has prohibited that. Their guideline say that it will not lapse and they have to pay after the maturity period. I am very closely connected with the employees union. I am also connected with some of the managerial personnel there. I led delegations to the Finance Minister also. The problem is that with the present RBI guidelines, there is no case for the company to function. Therefore, what they are doing is that they are venturing into all kinds of shady activities involving family members, their spouses, opening companies in their names, giving interest free loan etc. My question, therefore, is, is there any other way out but nationalising such companies before the Government?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
I would like to remind the hon. Member that though RBI guidelines are very restricted, under the existing RBI direction the company is required to invest its funds with nationalised banks in fixed deposits, in approved securities and in other safe investment only in the ratio of 10:70:20. But this is being violated. As far as this violation is concerned, even within the restricted RBI guidelines I think, this irregularity can be checked. As far as other aspects to which the hon. Member has made a reference, the unions have already presented their memoranda to us. I assure them that those memoranda and the demands that they have made, are already under our consideration.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS**

[Translation]

**Iron ore reserves at Bailadila mines**

\*328. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the period upto which the iron ore reserves of Bailadila mines in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh are likely to last;

(b) the quantity of iron ore extracted therefrom upto 31 March, 1990;

(c) whether Government propose to set up the seventh steel plant in Bastar district on the principles of locating production centres nearest to places where raw material is available;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The proved high grade (+ 65% iron content) iron ore reserves of Bailadila amount to about 650 million tonnes. With the increasing domestic consumption needs, they are expected to last for about 40 to 50 years.

(b) Approximately 134 million tonnes of iron ore have already been extracted till 31 March, 1990.

(c) and (d) There is at present no proposal to set up a Steel Plant in Bastar District. The decision on setting up an integrated steel plant is based on various considerations, such as availability of resources, raw material, market demand for finished product etc. Proximity to the location of raw material is only one of the factors, among the various factors to be considered.

[English]

**DRI and Income Tax Raids**

\*329. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the C.B.I., Income-tax and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in the country during the last six months;

(b) the details of the persons/companies etc. raided; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The data of raids conducted at the office/residence of persons/companies by the C.B.I., Income-tax and DRI and the outcome thereof during the last six months, is given below:

	No. of Searches conducted	Value of seizures made	
		(Rs. in crores)	
CBI	53	2.02	(Unaccounted immovable assets seized)
Income-tax	2211	74.65	(assets seized)
			114.05
D.R.I.	201	85.00	(Contraband goods seized)

[Translation]

31-33

**Regional Rural Banks**

\*330. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the regional rural banks in the country and the number of employees and officers working therein, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made by these banks to strengthen the rural economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) The state-wise position on branches, employees and officers of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as reported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as on 31-12-1989 (latest available) is as under:—

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>	<i>No. of Officers</i>
Arunachal Pradesh	17	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	1112	3909	1283
Assam	382	1133	428
Bihar	1829	4449	1989
Gujarat	400	808	465
Haryana	290	1171	402
Himachal Pradesh	127	469	124
Jammu & Kashmir	256	792	305
Karnataka	1063	4117	1383
Kerala	269	664	233
Madhya Pradesh	1592	3789	1963
Maharashtra	584	1515	720
Manipur	27	49	29
Meghalaya	46	83	48
Mizoram	44	69	58
Nagaland	8	13	10
Orissa	815	2662	954
Punjab	189	362	266
Rajasthan	1062	2529	1304
Tamil Nadu	206	721	290
Tripura	84	547	119
Uttar Pradesh	3020	9784	4063
West Bengal	825	3135	1025
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14247</b>	<b>42794</b>	<b>17486</b>



The main objective of the establishment of RRBs was to mobilise rural savings and channelise them for supporting productive activities in rural areas and also make available institutional credit to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers etc. in these areas. There are 196 RRBs having a network of 14247 branches covering 369 districts in the country. The total deposits of RRBs have increased from Rs. 1285.82 crores in 161.24 lakh deposit accounts, as on the 31st December, 1985 to Rs. 3643.55 crores in 283.50 lakh deposit accounts, as on 31st December, 1989 registering an increase of 76% in deposits accounts and 183% increase in deposit amount. Similarly, the number of target group borrowers and the amount has increased from 70.12 lakh to 112.25 lakh and Rs. 1407.67 crores to Rs. 3154.93 crores respectively during the same period registering an increase of 60% in accounts and 124% in amount which has notably helped in improving the rural economy of the country. However, every effort is being made to further improve the efficiency of RRBs so that they are in a position to shoulder increasing responsibility towards strengthening the rural economy.

[English]

**Incentives to NRIs**

\*331. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for the simplification of investment and tax-laws and officers of attractive incentives for encouraging Non-resident Indians (NRIs) investment in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals and offers and by what time these will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) With a view to improving the investment climate in India for NRIs Government keep their policy constantly under review. Proposals received from time to time are given due consideration by the Government. A Consultative Committee in the Department of Economic Affairs looks into policy and procedural aspects of NRI Investment. There is also a Special Approval Committee in the Department of Industrial Development which provides single window clearance to NRI entrepreneurs.

**MMIC Proposal to make Singhbhum District in Bihar a Major Export Centre**

\*332. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India propose to make Singhbhum district in Bihar a major export centre for some minerals;

(b) if so, whether any survey and estimates of availability of minerals including iron ore, etc. have been undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Financial Difficulties Faced by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Financial Institutions**

\*333. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and public sector

financial institutions are facing problems to raise syndicated loans as the international banks and financial agencies have formed cartels to bargain increased rates of interest and better terms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Undisposed Quantity of Steel Scraps at SAIL's Plants**

\*334. **SHRI S.B. THORAT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity and value of steel scrap, plant-wise, lying undisposed for more than three months as on 30th June, 1990;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding various malpractices followed for the disposal of steel scrap by SAIL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard and the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Scrap weighing 16,390 tonnes, valued at Rs. 8.52 crores is reported to be lying undisposed for over 3 months at Bhilai Steel Plant. The other steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) do not have any such undisposed scrap.

(b) and (c) While some complaints have been received regarding the procedure and contracting for disposal and other alleged deviations etc., these have been/are looked into at the appropriate levels and action taken.

(d) Government have directed SAIL to make over the system of recovery and disposal of scrap arisings in its plants to the public sector agencies completely, in a phased and time bound manner.

**Job Evaluation in Doordarshan by NPC**

\*335. **SHRI RAM AWADH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has been assigned job evaluation and survey regarding senior Engineering Assistants, Engineering Assistants, Technicians vis-a-vis Cameramen and lighting Assistants of Doordarshan, for the purpose of enhancement of pay scales of above-mentioned Engineering categories of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the logic of a comparative study or job evaluation between the employees of two altogether separate cadre/wings of Doordarshan having no similarity/comparison or parallel between them in any respect; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue to pursue the job evaluation through the N.P.C.?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):** (a) to (c) The Engineering and Technical Staff Association of AIR & Doordarshan have pointed out that there is a disparity in the pay scale of certain categories of comparable posts in AIR & Doordarshan and demanded higher pay scales to the technical/engineering staff. In the context of discussions with the representatives of employees, it was decided that it would be useful to ask a professional body like National Productivity Council to initiate a study on this and other related issues. The job evaluation would be continued either through N.P.C. or a suitable Government agency.

**Mini Steel Plant at Haldia**

\*336. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:—Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a coastal mini steel plant at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Government have not received any proposal for setting up a coastal mini steel plant at Haldia.

**Publicity to Tourists Pilgrim Centres**

\*337. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry give publicity to our tourists cum-pilgrim centres;

(b) if so, whether Doordarshan propose to telecast a programme on Sabarimala pilgrim centre in Kerala which is being visited by a large number of pilgrims every year; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum, has been covering the Erumeli Petta Thullal function, where pilgrims pay homage to Sabarimala, every year. The Kendra also recently telecast a documentary on Sabarimala pilgrim centre.

**Import of Cashewnuts**

\*338. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in import of cashewnuts recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken and incentives proposed to be given to cashewnut growers to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for increase in the import of raw cashewnut into the country have been the apprehension amongst the processors/exporters about the fall in production due to the recent cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and also increase in the international prices of cashew kernels thereby making the import of raw cashewnut more profitable for export production.

(c) With a view to increase production of cashewnut, the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages an integrated development programme for cashewnut having the following components and objectives:

- (i) Programme for improvement of cashew plantations by vegetative propagation and maintenance of Scion Banks;
- (ii) Programme for area expansion with clonal planting materials;
- (iii) Programme for production and distribution of clonal planting materials;
- (iv) Programme for laying out demonstration plots in ryots holdings; and
- (v) Provision of adequate complement of staff and contingencies for implementation of above programmes.

[Translation]

**Exploitation of Granite Mines**

\*339. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh leased out for granite exploitation;

(b) the names of the lessee together with the terms and conditions of lease; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action to encourage industrial

growth in Bastar for employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Quarry leases for exploitation of granite have been granted by Government of Madhya Pradesh in Kondagaon, Konta and Kanker tehsils of Bastar District.

(b) In all 17 Quarry leases for exploitation of granite have been granted in favour of six parties as indicated below:

(i) M/s. Shrichand Lunia	— 1 lease
(ii) Shri Vinod Lunia	— 3 leases
(iii) M/s. Arbuda Granite	— 4 leases
(iv) Shri Mahindra Singh	— 1 lease
(v) Shri Santosh Kumar Bapna	— 2 leases
(vi) M/s. Emperial Granite	— 6 leases

Details regarding location of the lease, date of grant and period of lease are given below in the Statement.

All leases have been granted with the condition that the lease holder should establish cutting and polishing factory within one year from the date of Agreement.

(c) With a view to encourage setting up industries in Bastar district,

the Government of Madhya Pradesh have stipulated that the lessee should set up cutting and polishing factory in the district within one year from the date of grant of lease. Since Bastar district is a 'C' category industrially backward district additional incentives like priority in licencing, concessional finance, etc. are available to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in this district.

**STATEMENT***Details of Granite Quarry Leases Granted in Bastar District*

S. No.	Name of the Lessee	Village Tehsil	Date of Grant	Period
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Shichandra Lunia . . . . .	Jailpari Kondagaon	16-3-86	5 years
2.	Shri Vinod Lunia . . . . .	Gattipalana Kondagaon	12-4-82	5 years
3.	Shri Vinod Lunia . . . . .	Gattipalana Kondagaon	5-12-88	5 years

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Shri Vinod Lunia . . . . .	Korrabargaon Kondagaon	28-6-89	5 years
5.	M/s. Arbuda Granite and Marble Co., Bombay.	Kokari Kanker	3-3-89	5 years
6.	M/s. Arbuda Granite and Marble Co., Bombay.	Mundpar Kanker	3-3-89	5 years
7.	M/s. Arbuda Granite and Marble Co., Bombay.	Mundpar Kankei	3-3-89	5 years
8.	M/s. Arbuda Granite and Marble Co., Bombay.	Mundpar Kanker	3-3-89	5 years
9.	Shri Mahendra Singh . . . . .	Sodama Kondagaon	20-4-89	5 years
10.	Shri Santosh Kumar Batra . . . . .	Landgorda	23-8-89	5 years
11.	Shri Santosh Kumar Batra, Jagdalpur	Landgorda	23-8-89	5 years
12.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years
13.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years
14.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years
15.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years
16.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years
17.	M/s. Emperial Granite, Madras . . . . .	Mulawisholi Konta	5-5-90	10 years

[English]

**Dissolution of Coffee Board**

\*340. **SHRI NARSINGRAO  
SURYAWANSHI:**

**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of corruption in the Coffee Board;

(b) whether there also has been demand to dissolve the Coffee Board and to amend the Coffee Act; and

(c) if so, the action taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN):

(a) There have been complaints of malpractices being adopted by the Pool Agents (Curing Establishments).

(b) and (c) Government has received representation to dissolve the Coffee Board and a proposal to amend the Coffee Act. The matter has been examined by the Government and it has been decided not to pursue with the representation regarding dissolution especially in the interest of the small scale coffee growers.

The proposal for amendment of the Coffee Act has also not been agreed to.

**Implementation of Loan Waiver Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

\*341. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received information about any of the State Governments pressurising the co-operative banks to provide depositors' money to implement the loan waiver scheme to the farmers;

(b) if so, the names of such states and whether the act of these State Governments was found against the directives of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that no instance has been brought to their notice where any State Government is pressurising co-operative banks to utilise depositors' money for implementing debt relief scheme. In terms of Government of India decision, the Central Government would meet the full cost of write off in respect of public sector banks and regional rural banks. In case of co-operative banks, 50% of the cost shall be borne by the Government of India. The remaining 50% would be met by the State Governments, and to meet their share, State Co-operative Banks and State Land Development Banks can avail concessional loans from NABARD. Pending the determination of the debt relief in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme and in order to improve the liquidity of the banks, NABARD would be providing a part of the Government of India's share by way of an advance.

**Foreign Exchange Earned from Foreign Tourists**

\*342. **SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned through foreign tourists during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the schemes being implemented to improve tourist facilities and develop new tourists spots in the country to attract more tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK):** (a) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are provisionally estimated to be Rs. 2103 crores and Rs. 2456 crores respectively.

(b) Development of tourist spots and improvement of tourist facilities in such centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The efforts of the Central Government in this regard include provision of incentives for attracting private investment and extending financial assistance to State Governments for specific projects. Further as many as eighteen new travel circuits have been identified by the Government for promotion and development.

**Customs duty exemption for imports by Aparna Ashram**

\*343. **SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:**

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aparna Ashram in Jammu was given Customs duty exemption for importing a Telemetric Polygraph System from Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of importing the Telemetric Polygraph System, the Ashram authorities imported other equipments; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken for misuse and infringement of Customs duty exemption?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) No special or *ad hoc* exemption from the levy of Customs duty has been given by the Department of Revenue in favour of Aparna Ashram in Jammu for the import of Telemetric Polygraph System from Japan. It is alleged in a Weekly publication that in 1983 the Aparna Ashram requested the Director General Health Services to grant Customs duty exemption for equipments for "recording research data, experiments and yogic practices". Enquiries are in progress to ascertain the facts.

[*Translation*]

**Separation of some Minerals from Minor Category**

\*344. SHRI GIRIDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether marble, granite, sandstone and other dimensional stones come in the category of minor minerals under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to separate these minerals from minor category;

(c) if so, the details with reasons thereof and its effect on the Government's policy of decentralisation;

(d) whether Government of Rajasthan has sent any protest letter in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such decision has been taken though certain suggestions have been made in this behalf.

(c) In view of the growing economic importance and tremendous export potential of such minerals certain changes in the statute may be necessary for promoting scientific and systematic development of those minerals with due regard to environmental and ecological considerations. Such steps will not affect the policy of decentralisation, as even after any amendments are made the power of granting leases will remain with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(d) and (e) On the proposal for exclusion of certain minerals from the category of minor minerals views of all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been called for. Government of Rajasthan have disagreed with the proposal and a reference to that effect has also been received from the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. The points raised in this letter are under examination at present.

[*English*]

**Reservation for SCs/STs in Indian Overseas Bank**

345. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Government directives relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services have been properly followed by the Indian Overseas Bank;

(b) Whether there is a huge backlog of vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment/promotions in the Bank; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for proper implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by the Indian Overseas Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Overseas Bank has reported that as on date, there exists a backlog of 5 ST vacancies in Sub-staff cadre in direct recruitment, and 66 ST vacancies in Promotions from Clerical to Officer cadre (JMGS-I). The bank expects to clear the backlog in direct recruitment during the current Special Recruitment Drive—1990 and substantially reduce the backlog in promotions after the promotion process already initiated by it has been completed.

#### Loans by Coffee Board

3757. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Coffee Board has decided to restrict the loans to coffee growers this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether objections have been received from coffee growers' associations against this decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether most of the coffee was sold by Coffee Board at a time when the price of coffee in the international market was very low; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. It has been decided only to restrict the acreage limit for grant of Board's Crop

Hypothecation Loan from the existing 40 hectares and below to 10 hectares and below this year.

(c) and (d) Objections have been received from Planters' Associations to the restriction of Crop Loans during 1990-91 to holdings upto 10 hectares as against the earlier limit of 40 hectares; they have requested that more budgetary allocation be made under Development Loans to cater upto 40 hectares.

(e) and (f) On account of the suspension of International Coffee Quotas from July 1989 and the highest ever crop of 214,000 tonnes of coffee out of 1988-89 season available for marketing in 1989, the Coffee Board had to ensure disposing of maximum quantity possible in a quota free period. This was due to the fear that quotas may be reintroduced at any time before the agreed period of September 1991 and in such an event, past performance in exports would be the criteria for fixing the bulk of future quotas.

#### India's Position at Uruguay Round of Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations

3758. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been able to hold its position in the difficult areas of negotiations under the Uruguay Round of Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations such as Textiles Trade Related Investment Measures, Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property and Services where differences are serious both among the developed countries on the one hand and between developed and developing countries on the other;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(c) the prospects of unanimity between the industrialised and the developing world over these issues?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) In the case of Textiles the Indian position is that the Multi Fibre Arrangement should be wound up at the expiry of the present protocol on 31st July 1991 and the textiles sector integrated into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The position is shared by the textiles exporting countries and International Textiles and Clothing Bureau countries have made a common proposal for phasing out the MFA. Even the developed countries recognise the need for phasing out the MFA but the European Economic Community has imposed many conditions which are difficult for the developing countries to meet and the United States has proposed that the restrictions should first be globalised before taking up elimination. The US proposal is opposed by all other participants except Canada.

On Trade Investment Measures the issue which continues to divide the developing and developed countries is whether investment measures such as export obligation and local manufacturing requirements should be disciplined and even prohibited as demanded by the developed countries or whether their adverse trade effects only should be addressed as proposed by the developing countries.

On Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, while we are prepared to have a GATT agreement on border measures relating to counterfeit and pirated goods, on norms and standards we have taken the position that the outcome of the negotiations cannot be lodged in GATT. Many developing countries support our position on this. There is also consensus among the developing countries that the norms should take into account the development, technological and public interest of developing countries. The developed countries want a comprehensive agreement on intellectual property rights to be firmly

lodged in GATT and they are not willing to take our development and other concerns fully into account.

On Services for most developing countries the major interest is the possibility of export of manpower. The developed countries have been raising problems in this regard and referring to their political difficulties. India is also opposed to the proposal for the multilateral framework to include the possibility of permanent establishment of service entities put forward by the developed countries.

Overall it can be said that India has been able to hold its position so far with the support of other developing countries in key areas. It is difficult to say at present what the shape of the final outcome will be. Much will depend on the ability of big economies viz. EEC and the USA to work out a compromise in the key area of agriculture. For the developing countries, success in getting their concern reflected will be a function of their ability to stand together and firmly in the final phase of negotiations.

#### **Setting up of Mineral Based Industries in Rajasthan**

3759. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big scope for setting up of mineral based industries in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction so far;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up some mineral based industries in Rajasthan in Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the places identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d) Information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Trade Agreement with China**

3760. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with China recently for improving bilateral trade and co-operation in various fields; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir. However, on the conclusion of the first meeting of the Ministerial India-China Joint Group on Economic Co-operation and Trade, Science and Technology on 20th September '89, a Trade Protocol was signed.

(b) The Protocol lists items of export interest to both the countries. Iron ore, chrome ore, chemicals, engineering products figure as items of export interest to India. Raw silk, pulses, pig iron are among items of export interest to China.

**Mutual Funds**

3761. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI SHANTARAM POIDUKHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a mushrooming of mutual funds;

(b) if so, the impact of these funds on the money market;

(c) whether Government exercise any control on these funds, if so, the nature thereof;

(d) whether mutual funds in general and offshore funds in particular face a daunting task of identifying new investments in the coming months; and

(e) if so, how these banks operating these mutual funds propose to face the tough tasks ahead?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (e) including the UTI there are only seven mutual funds operating as of today.

Government have issued guidelines relating to Mutual Funds in June, 1990. These guidelines cover, *inter alia*, establishment, management and investment objectives and policies of the Mutual Funds. The guidelines also provide for registration of Mutual Funds with the Securities and Exchange Board of India. According to the guidelines issued by the Government investments in money market instruments by the Mutual Funds should normally be limited to 25% of their assets for their short-term liquidity requirement. The responsibility of identifying new investment opportunities and managing the tasks involved therein vest with these Funds.

**Dearness Allowance/Relief to Government Employees and Pensioners**

3762. SHRI S. C. VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent (percentage) to which dearness is sought to be neutralized through grant of additional dearness allowance/relief at different levels of pay/pensions to the Central Government employees and the pensioners;

(b) whether there is a difference in the extent of neutralization in dearness at identical levels of pay and pension, if so, how Government expect the pensioners to bear the burden of rising prices; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to do away with the prevailing anomaly, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The extent to which neutralisation for price

rise is given to the Central Government employees and pensioners, subject to marginal adjustments, is indicated below:—

<i>Serving employees</i>		<i>Pensioners</i>	
<i>Pay range (Basic Pay) P.M.</i>	<i>Percentage neutralisation</i>	<i>Pension range P.M.</i>	<i>Percentage neutralisation</i>
Upto Rs. 3500 . . .	100 %	Upto Rs. 1750 . . .	100 %
Rs. 3501 to Rs. 6000 . . .	75 %	Rs. 1751 to Rs. 3000 . . .	75 %
Above Rs. 6000 . . .	65 %	Above Rs. 3000 . . .	65 %

(b) and (c) The percentage neutralisation for serving employees as well as pensioners is based on the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission and provides to the pensioners the same percentage relief as dearness allowance to serving employees drawing pay equivalent to that drawn by such pensioners while in service with marginal adjustments. Pension is granted at 50% of pay for full pensionable service so that a serving employee, when he retires, gets dearness relief at the same percentage at which he used to get dearness allowance on pay, and as such there is no anomaly.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Banks are expected to provide pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training to SCs and STs candidates depending upon the infrastructural facilities available with them and as such the minimum or maximum number of candidates to be included in one class has not been prescribed.

(b) The duration of the training programme for pre-recruitment is six days. There are no specific instructions of the Government regarding the duration of pre-promotion training programmes.

**Pre-Recruitment Trainings To SCs/STs in Banks**

(c) No. Sir.

3763. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

**Procurement of Bristles by DGS&D**

(a) The average number of students included in one class in pre-recruitment and pre-promotion trainings given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various nationalised Banks;

3764. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4th May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 7557 regarding procurement of Bristles by DGS & D and state :

(b) the duration of such trainings; and

(a) whether the larger share of these procurement is still given to the private sector and public sector units are not given the benefits of price preference @ 10 per cent wherever necessary;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of training to provide more meaningful pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training to SCs and STs by these Banks?

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the details of tenders awarded by DGS & D, Kanpur and Calcutta for procurement of bristles and bristle brushes etc. during 1989-90 and 1990-91 so far?

reserved for procurement from small scale sector only which may be in private or public sector. As per Government's policy public sector units are not eligible for any price preference over small scale units.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) These items are

(c) The details of tenders awarded during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

*Details of Tender Awarded for Bristles and Brushes during 1989-90 & 1990-91 by DS & D Kanpur & Calcutta*

Period	Region	Contract No. and date	Stores	Value (Rs.)	Name of the firm
1	2	3	4	5	6
1989-90	DS&D, Kanpur	1. K2/377 dt. 4-11-89	Brushes	91,125/-	M/s. A.K. Ghoshal & Sons, Calcutta.
		2. K2/404 dt. 7-2-90	Brushes Cloth.	9,72,225/-	M/s. Mulkraj & Co., Jullundur.
		3. K2/406 dt. 8-2-90	Brushes sweeping hand.	1,62,240/-	-Do.-
		4. M2/430 dt. 22-3-90	Brushes Animal Grooming.	1,95,060/-	M/s. A.K. Ghoshal & Sons, Calcutta.
		5. K2/431 dt. 22-3-90	Brushes Dusting General MK2	1,46,853/-	-Do.-
1990-91		1. K2/447 dt. 3-5-90	Brushes Shoe.	98,228/-	M/s. Rukmani Devi & Co., Agra.
		2. K2/455 dt. 15-5-90	Blanking Brushes Cleaning 292 MM	3,23,242/-	D..
		3. K2/467 dt. 29-6-90	Brushes cleaning artillery.	9,01,485/-	M/s. Mulkraj & Co., Jullundur.
		4. K2/479 dt. 20-7-90	Indian Dressed Bristle.	2,85,120/-	M/s. Brushware Ltd., Kanpur (Govt. of India Undertaking)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		5. K2/480 dt. 20-7-90	Brushes Cleaning.	3,52,879/-	M/s. Central Brush Works, Calcutta.
		6. K2/481 dt. 20-7-90	Brushes Cleaning	5,46,720/-	M/s. Ex-Soldier Stores, Jullundur City.
1990-91 DS&D, Calcutta.	1. CP6/504/ 1902/29-8-89/ COAC/336 dt. 19-4-90.	Brushes Broom (Brass) 300 mm lead.		1,20,862/-	M/s. A.K. Ghoshal & Sons. Calcutta.

**Policy changes in hundred per cent  
Export Oriented Units Scheme**

3765. SHRI PRAKASH  
V. PATIL:  
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WA-  
DIYAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of policy  
changes are being considered in the  
100 per cent Export Oriented Units  
Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of changes  
proposed to be made; and

(c) to what extent these will help  
in improving the Export Oriented  
Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHA-  
RAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the policy  
changes are still being worked out.

**Investment of funds by UTI in small  
savings schemes**

3766. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH  
MEWAR: Will the Minister of FIN-  
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and/or rules observ-  
ed by the Unit Trust of India while  
investing funds in small savings  
schemes in various States;

(b) the total investments of the  
Unit Trust of India in the above  
schemes as on June 30, 1990 State-  
wise;

(c) whether the investment made in  
Rajasthan is less as compared to  
other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d)  
The information is being collected and  
will be laid on the table of the House.

**Survey for locating minerals in States**

3767. SHRI BABANRAO DHA-  
KNE: Will the Minister of STEEL  
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been  
conducted for locating minerals in  
some States during the past three  
years;

(b) if so, the details of the mine-  
rals found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to  
be taken by Government to exploit  
these resources?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA-  
TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD  
KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During  
the last three years mineral investiga-  
tions with special emphasis on Coal  
& Lignite, base metals (Copper-Lead-  
Zinc), gold, fertilizer minerals etc.

have been carried out in almost all the States of the country. The resources estimated are given below:—

	(In Million tonnes)
Coal . . .	13137
Lignite . . .	1086
Copper ore . . .	44.77
Lead-Zinc ore	106.28
Gold ore . . .	5.918 (20 tonnes of contained metal)
Phosphorite and Apatite . . .	7.863
Limestone . . .	1835.109
Manganese ore	24.416
Chromite . . .	2.973

(c) Exploitation of the resources is a continuing activity and steps are taken by the concerned Central/State Public Sector Undertakings and Private Agencies after the techno-economic viability of exploitation is established through detailed exploration and feasibility studies.

#### **Falling of Indian share in IMF quota**

3768. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing the peculiar problem of declining quota share in the expanded International Monetary Fund (IMF) despite having increased its new quota in absolute terms (quota in million SDR):

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take or have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The distribution of an overall IMF quota increase is determined by a complex formula which gives weightages to the existing quota allocation (called the equiproportional element) and selective allocations, based on calculated quotas. The calculated quotas, in turn, is, determined by a formula which is a function of variables such as gross domestic product at current prices, official reserve holdings, current receipts, current payments and variability of annual current receipts. In the 8th Review of quotas, the increased quotas were distributed on a weightage formula of 40:60 between the then prevailing shares and calculated elements. In the 9th Review, the weightage allocation has been 60:40 for equiproportional and calculated elements. On the basis of the existing procedure, the quota share of a large number of developing countries including India has been declining somewhat in successive quota allocations. The reason for this is that the existing formula governing the calculation of quotas gives larger weightage to the economic strength of a member and size of exports etc. India alongwith several developing countries has been highlighting this imbalance. It has been agreed to review the quota formulas during the 10th Review of quotas.

#### **Survey for finding minerals in Kalahandi, Orissa**

3769. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any geological survey in Kalahandi District of Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantity of various mineral deposits found there;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to exploit these deposits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa State, have been carrying out investigations in Kalahandi District of Orissa for Bauxite, Limestone, Graphite, Gemstones, Quartz, Felspar, Lead Ore and Manganese Ore. The reserves as estimated are 300 million tonnes of Bauxite and 5.6 million tonnes of Limestone.

(c) and (d) 79 mining leases have been granted for exploitation of different minerals in Kalahandi District.

The present annual production of minerals in Kalahandi District are as follows :

Limestone	. 13500 tons.
Graphite	. 200 tons.
Quartz	. 3600 tons.
Felspar	. 20 tons.

**Setting up of Silver Bullion Exchange**

3770. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any demand from the Bullion Merchants' Association for denotification of silver bullion etc. for setting up of Bullion exchanges in various important cities; and

(b) if so, the details including the action taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) and (b) A letter has been received from the Bullion Merchants' Association representing against notifying silver bullion under section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962 with effect from 8th June, 1990 on the ground that it would adversely affect poor artisans and petty workers engaged in the silver-jewellery trade.

Silver bullion has been notified under this section to strengthen the hands of the Enforcement agencies to enable them to combat smuggling of silver into the country more effectively. The interests of artisans and workers engaged in the silver jewellery trade have, however, been adequately safeguarded.

**Spending of Foreign Exchange by Big Firms**

3771. **SHRI SIMON MARANDI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the large firms of the country usually spend up to 10 times the foreign exchange they earned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are of the opinion that the growth rate of imports which is now double that of the Gross National Product should be reduced by at least thirty per cent; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to achieve the goal?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) and (b) Companies in India make remittances in foreign exchange for various purposes such as dividends, royalties, technical know-how fees, import of capital goods, employment of foreign technicians, training of Indians abroad etc. Under the Companies Act, companies are statutorily required to publish information on their foreign exchange remittances as part of their balance sheets. However, information on the pattern asked for has not been compiled by Government. It may be noted that many of the companies were set up for substituting imports in the past and are not export-oriented. In view of the emerging balance of payment situation, the Government has been underlining the need for all companies to participate in the export effort.

(c) and (d) Average growth rate of imports in rupee value has been about 16.4% in the last five years, and growth rate of GNP at "Current Prices" was 13.8%. Import policy is designed to avoid unnecessary imports, while at the same time ensuring that production and investment in the economy are supported.

#### **Upgradation of Posts of Stenographers**

3772. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUP-  
TA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2227 regarding applicability of ban orders in posts of Stenographers and state:

(a) whether any instruction has been issued by his Ministry for creation/upgradation of those posts of Stenographers, which were required to be created/upgraded simultaneously with the posts of officers, but have not yet been created/upgraded:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) to (c) In reply given on 10-3-89 to the Unstarred Question No. 2227 it was clarified that no separate relaxation of the ban orders is required for the posts of stenographers that may be found necessary to be created/upgraded consequent on Cadre Review, if the details of such posts are simultaneously indicated for approval of Cabinet. These instructions have been reiterated in the Guidelines for Creation of Posts issued on June 5, 1990. These guidelines, inter alia, stipulate that whenever posts are suggested for upgradation as part of a Cadre Review, the implications by way of requirement of additional personal and supporting staff as per prescribed norms should also be set out as part of total Cadre Review proposal.

#### **Financial Assistance to Mizoram**

3773. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance of Rs. 90.50 crores given to Mizoram is quite inadequate;

(b) whether the State Government are facing financial crisis and are unable to raise the Funds to meet its requirement;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to extend more financial assistance to Mizoram; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE):

(a) and (b) The annual Plan outlay of Rs. 125 crores for 1990-91 for Mizoram is fully funded with Central Assistance of Rs. 90.58 crores and State's own resources of Rs. 34.42 crores including Rs. 23.48 crores of additional resource mobilisation. The Central assistance of Rs. 90.58 crores allocated for 1990-91 is 8% higher than that for 1989-90. However, the State Govt. have expressed difficulty in raising additional resources of Rs. 23.48 crores and have requested for additional Central assistance.

(c) and (d) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

#### **Facilities Provided for Sportsmen in Banks**

3774. SHRI ASHOK ANAND-  
RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided to sportsmen to encourage sports in the banks; and

(b) the number of sportsmen recruited in banks during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) There



exists a scheme for recruitment of outstanding sports persons in public sector banks. Government have also recently issued guidelines to banks providing for out of turn promotions to outstanding sports persons, subject to certain norms.

(b) The information about the number of sportsmen recruited in banks during the last three years is not readily available.

[English]

**Functioning of New Studio of Doordarshan at Asiad Village Complex**

3775. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the New Studio of Doordarshan at Asiad Village Complex, New Delhi commissioned;

(b) if so, whether it has started functioning properly;

(c) the total investment on the various types of equipment, computers and Air Conditioners etc;

(d) whether the computerised equipments are working properly and efficiently and whether those manning these equipments have the necessary training; and

(e) the arrangements made for proper upkeep and maintenance of the equipments?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Central Production Centre of Doordarshan at the Asiad Village Complex in New Delhi was commissioned into service on February 6, 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3154.64 lakhs was spent as on 31st July, 1990 towards the capital cost of the equipment installed at the Centre.

(d) and (e) The Centre is manned by qualified staff and the equipment is functioning properly. An adequate stock of spares and ancillary equipment has been provided at the Centre for effective upkeep and maintenance of the basic equipment.

**Turnover of MITCO**

3776. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover of MITCO in mica business with foreign countries during the last year along with the names of those countries;

(b) whether any country has expressed dissatisfaction over any of such deals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The total export turnover of MITCO during 1989-90 was Rs. 31.29 crores. Exports were made to Czechoslovakia, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, DPRK, Egypt, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K. USA, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

(b) and (c) M/s. COGEBI of Belgium complained in 1988-89 regarding their dispute with MITCO to the Government for supply of mica scrap at pre-revised prices. The dispute has since been resolved through discussions between MITCO and M/s. COGEBI and the latter have placed further orders on MITCO for supply of mica scrap.

**Reservation for SCs/STs in Central Bank of India**

3777. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise direct recruitment in Officers' cadre in the Central Bank of India during last three years;

(b) the backlog of SC/ST vacancies in direct recruitment and promotions in Officers' cadre as on date; and

(c) whether the Bank Management has ever implemented or is intending to implement the provisions for 'Grouping of Posts' in the matter of isolated Posts' recruited so far since nationalisation to provide for reservation of SC/ST as per Government directives, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASRI): (a) Central Bank of India has reported that the year-wise Direct Recruitment in Officers' cadre during the last three years was as under:—

1987-88: 1988-89: 1989-90—Nil

(b) The Central Bank of India has reported that the backlog in reserved vacancies in Direct Recruitment to Officers' cadre and in promotion from Clerical to the Officers' cadre as on 31-12-89 was as under:—

(i) Direct Recruitment to Officers' cadre:— SC-8; ST-8.

(ii) Promotions from Clerical to Officers' cadre:— SC-179; ST-219.

(c) The bank has reported that it has grouped all the specialist posts in JMGS-I and MMGS-II Scale-wise, in Direct Recruitment, as per rules.

**Establishment of Hospital in Bokaro Steel City**

3778. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Hospital and a school in

the Balidih area of Bokaro Steel City as demanded by the public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) While several schools already exist in Balidih area and the referral hospital is also available nearby, which are also being considered for addition/expansion, there is no proposal at present to establish new schools or hospital in Balidih area.

**Upgradation of Cities in Orissa**

3779 SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of A Class cities in Orissa State; and

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade some other cities as Class A in near future in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) There is no 'A' Class city in Orissa.

(b) No proposal for upgradation of any city in Orissa as Class 'A' is presently under consideration of the Government.

**Artistes for Punjabi Darpan Programme**

3780. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan Delhi have only few artistes in the programme of Punjabi Darpan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to invite good artistes/announcers including females, therefor; and

(d) the criteria for deploying such artistes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Doordarshan ensures that, to the extent possible, only such artistes are invited as meet the requirement of the programme and possess a good quality voice and adequate knowledge of Punjabi language, culture and art. The selection of announcers is also made on the basis of their proven merit.

**Age Limit and Number of Chances for Appointment as Probationary Officers in Banks**

3781. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the upper age limit for Probationary Officers in Public Sector Banks to 28 years as has recently been done in the Civil Services Examination;

(b) whether Government have also increased the number of chances from three to four for Probationary Officers in State Bank of India and its associate banks as has recently been done in the Civil Services Examination;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Granting of Mining Lease in Sambalpur District of Orissa**

3782. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various mines in Sambalpur district of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have granted lease of those mines to private individuals/companies in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there have been great irregularities in granting lease for those mines; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) On the basis of information received from the Govt. of Orissa, number of mining leases in Sambalpur District of the State as on 1-1-90 is indicated below:—

Coal Mines	11
Lime-stone Mines	3
Graphite Mines	42
Fire clay and China clay Mines.	34
Quartz, Sillimanite and Steatite Mines.	10
Asbestos, Manganese Ore and Kyanite Mines.	6
	106

(b) The State Government have not granted any mining lease in Sambalpur to any party in the current financial year.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

**Assistance to Deep Sea Fishing Industry**

3783. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a committee headed by the Finance Secretary to come up with a policy to assist the deep sea fishing industry;

(b) whether this committee took a decision to reduce the number of small companies by seizing the deep sea fishing vessels;

(c) whether the above decision is being implemented by the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India; and

(d) if not, the details of any other relief given to the deep sea fishing industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Consequent to the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986, the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee vests with the Central Government. The Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary and comprising of representatives of various concerned Ministries, administers matters connected with deep sea fishing companies assisted by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) In the case of 2 deep sea fishing companies, reschedulement of part debt has been agreed to. In the case of another 11 companies, rehabilitation proposals are under consideration.

#### **Lending Targets of NABARD**

3784. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) has achieved the lending targets during the Seventh Five Year Plan, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the target fixed to refinance agricultural loans through the NABARD during 1989-90. State-wise;

(c) whether the targets for 1989-90 were achieved, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the agricultural advances given, State-wise during the last three years and its percentage to the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the achievement with regard to the actual disbursements of refinance by NABARD in respect of agricultural term loans as compared to the targets set for the VIIth Plan (1985-90) has been more during the first three years i.e., 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 than the allocations made for the years. However, for the last two years, i.e. 1988-89 and 1989-90, the achievement has come down to 97% and 98% respectively. The reasons for shortfall may be attributed to the lower eligibility/offtake of refinance by the lending institutions, absence of infrastructural support for special schemes under the thrust areas, etc. The targets and achievements of the refinance in respect of term loans in various States/ Union Territories by NABARD during 1989-90 is given in the Statement I below.

(d) The agricultural finance by way of term loan during the last three years, statewise, against the targets set for those years and the percentage of achievement thereof are given in the Statement II below.

## STATEMENT I

*Targets and Achievements of Refinance in respect of Term Loans in various States/Union Territories by NABARD during 1989-90*

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1.	Chandigarh . . . . .	10	6
2.	Delhi . . . . .	94	83
3.	Haryana . . . . .	8159	7721
4.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	857	883
5.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1083	755
6.	Punjab . . . . .	12550	10029
7.	Rajasthan . . . . .	9118	8786
8.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	76	74
9.	Assam . . . . .	3909	3012
10.	Manipur . . . . .	140	158
11.	Meghalaya . . . . .	60	75
12.	Mizoram . . . . .	80	13
13.	Nagaland . . . . .	34	9
14.	Tripura . . . . .	694	892
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	87	36
16.	Bihar . . . . .	8381	7377
17.	Orissa . . . . .	5716	4763
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	34	28
19.	West Bengal . . . . .	7737	7589
20.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	12697	11889
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	23018	27329
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	11	16
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	409	292
24.	Gujarat . . . . .	7222	7490
25.	Maharashtra . . . . .	21003	19281
26.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	15324	18081
27.	Karnataka . . . . .	15805	13946
28.	Kerala . . . . .	7988	8005
29.	Pondicherry . . . . .	154	173
30.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	11450	11509
31.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	10	3
<b>TOTAL .</b>		<b>173910</b>	<b>170213</b>

## STATEMENT II

Statement Showing NABARD Refinance under Schematic Lending --- Target and Achievement for the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	State/U.T.	1987-88 (July-June)		1988-89 (July-March)		1989-90 (April-March)		%	%	%
		Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.	Target	Acht.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Chandigarh . . . . .	10	3	30	2	3	150	10	6	60
2.	Delhi . . . . .	110	120	109	60	62	103	94	83	88
3.	Haryana . . . . .	7700	7349	95	5540	4764	86	8160	7721	95
4.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	650	750	115	562	571	102	857	883	103
5.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1400	1010	72	725	725	100	1083	755	70
6.	Punjab . . . . .	11900	12029	101	9435	7593	85	12550	10029	80
7.	Rajasthan . . . . .	7200	7201	100	5360	5361	100	9118	8786	96
8.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	80	85	106	38	56	147	77	74	96
9.	Assam . . . . .	1900	2703	142	1783	2083	117	3903	3012	77
10.	Manipur . . . . .	100	66	66	57	42	74	140	158	113
11.	Meghalaya . . . . .	70	17	24	37	12	32	60	75	125
12.	Mizoram . . . . .	60	20	33	18	15	83	80	13	16
13.	Nagaland . . . . .	140	15	11	25	14	56	34	9	26

14. Tripura . . . . .	350	480	137	268	261	97	694	892	129
15. Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	50	25	50	38	54	142	88	36	41
16. Bihar . . . . .	10000	10322	103	10857	7121	65	8381	7377	88
17. Orissa . . . . .	5000	5018	100	5180	3892	75	5716	4763	83
18. Sikkim . . . . .	30	32	107	21	20	95	34	28	82
19. West Bengal . . . . .	6000	6331	106	5989	5622	94	7737	7589	98
20. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10000	10532	105	11365	9123	80	12697	11889	94
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	20300	20300	100	20537	20078	98	23018	27329	119
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	10	8	80	6	5	83	11	16	145
23. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	130	179	138	272	196	72	409	292	71
24. Gujarat . . . . .	7300	7201	99	4648	4680	101	7224	7400	102
25. Maharashtra . . . . .	13800	14235	103	11552	13256	115	21003	19281	92
26. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	13600	14260	105	13732	13758	100	15324	18081	118
27. Karnataka . . . . .	12300	12900	105	10000	10741	107	15805	13946	88
28. Kerala . . . . .	5700	5803	102	5625	7126	127	7989	8005	100
29. Pondicherry . . . . .	100	141	141	84	84	100	154	173	112
30. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	9000	9056	101	7185	9697	135	11450	11509	101
31. Lakshadweep . . . . .	10	..	..	6	..	..	10	3	30
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	145000	148191	102	131007	127015	97	173910	170213	98

### Pig Iron Supply to Gujarat

3785. SHRI JAYANTILAL VIR-  
CHANDBHAI SHAH: Will the  
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for pig iron  
for Gujarat State is adequate;

(b) if so, the total allocation ear-  
marked and the actual supply made  
of pig iron to the Gujarat State during  
the last three years; and

(c) the steps being considered to  
supply adequate pig iron to the Gujarat  
State during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVI-  
ATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD  
KHAN): (a) State-wise allocations of  
pig iron are not made.

(b) Actual supplies of pig iron to  
Gujarat by SAIL had been as follows:

	(000 tonnes)
1987-88	111.0
1988-89	88.6
1989-90	187.8

(c) (i) Import of pig iron has been  
placed under O.G.L.

(ii) Production of pig iron is de-  
licensed.

(iii) Pig iron manufacturing capa-  
cities are being encouraged in  
the secondary sector. It is  
proposed to create a capacity of  
2 million tonnes of pig iron  
in the secondary sector by the  
end of the 8th Plan.

### Balance of Payment Position

3786. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep  
rise in the price of crude oil in the  
International market;

(b) if so, whether it has put the  
country's fragile balance of payment  
position under a severe scenario; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to  
(c) Recent events in the Gulf  
region have led to a sharp  
increase in the prices of crude oil and  
petroleum products in the interna-  
tional market which will have an  
adverse implication for the balance  
of payment position of the country.  
As the oil price situation continues  
to be uncertain and steps are being  
taken by the Government to contain  
demand, it is difficult to quantify the  
impact of oil price changes on the  
balance of payments.

### Release of Imported Oil to NDDB

3787. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGH-  
JI SHAH: Will the Minister of COM-  
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of im-  
ported edible oil allotted to the Na-  
tional Dairy Development Board  
(NDDB) during last three years; and

(b) the norms for allotting the edible  
oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHA-  
RAN) (a) and (b) National Dairy  
Development Board has been allotted  
the following quantity of imported  
edible oil in connection with the  
market intervention operation of  
NDDB, which initially commenced  
from the Oil Year 1988-89:—

Oil Year (Nov-Oct)	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1988-89	63,603	95.4
1989-90	50,000	75.0 (approx)

In addition, NDDB has been allot-  
ted edible oil for market interven-  
tion operation, of equivalent value  
of export of 30,000 tonnes of milk  
powder.



*Waterways*  
**Proposal to Start Boat Service from Cochin to Munnar in Kerala**

3788. **PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN**: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from Kerala Government under consideration to start boat services from Cochin to Munnar in that State to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) and (b) There is no proposal from the Kerala Government under consideration to start boat services from Cochin to Munnar.

**Impact of Increase of Prices of Oil on Foreign Exchange**

3789. **SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the increase in oil prices on the foreign exchange position; and

(b) the measures being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Recent events in the Gulf region have led to a sharp increase in the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international market. As the oil price situation continues to be uncertain and steps are being taken by the Government to contain demand, it is difficult to quantify the impact of oil price changes on the foreign exchange position.

(b) The Central Government has taken a number of steps to contain demand for petrol and diesel by deciding to curtail consumption in vehicles of Central Government Depart-

ments and Public Sector Undertakings by 20 per cent in 1990-91 over that in 1989-90. State Governments have also been advised to take similar measures. Oil companies have been advised to issue orders to their dealers to fix working hours from 7.00 AM to 7.00 PM on working days and 7.00 AM to 12.00 Noon on Sundays. It has been decided that Government vehicles, except when on deployment for emergency and other unavoidable operational duties, and staff cars shall not be used on Sundays. Furthermore, the excise duty on passenger cars has been increased. A number of other measures for conservation of petroleum products have been announced by the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**Non-Acceptance of Currencies of Gulf Nations by Banks**

3790. **SHRI KALP NATH RAI**:  
**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR**:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to banks for non-acceptance of currencies of the Gulf nations; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to mitigate the sufferings caused to the people coming from the Gulf countries to India and vice versa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Government of India/Reserve Bank of India have not issued any directive to Authorised Dealers or any of the Gulf currencies. In view of the political uncertainty in the Middle East, it has been reported that internationally Gulf currencies are not being accepted. However, with a view to alleviating the problems that may be encountered by non-resident Indians returning from Gulf countries in encashment of currency notes and travellers' cheques denominated in Gulf currencies viz., Kuwaiti Dinar, Bahrain

Dinar, Omani Riyal, Saudi Riyal and UAE Dirham, the exchange counters of Authorised dealers at the international airports have been authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to permit conversion facility for these currencies equivalent upto Rs. 5,000 per passport.

### Accounts of Indians in Swiss Banks

3791. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on account of T.A., D.A. and other expenses by Government of India on investigation of the Bank accounts of Indians in Swiss Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Financial Assistance to Cinema Houses of Maharashtra

3792. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cinema houses of Maharashtra State which had been financially assisted by NFDC in the last five years with names of cinema houses and the amounts of financial assistance;

(b) the number of applications for financial assistance for setting up new cinema houses in Maharashtra rejected during the last five years by NFDC and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the loans have been recovered: and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) During the last five years, the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) sanctioned the following loans to the theatres in Maharashtra State:—

1. Durgadas Shankar- Rs. 5,00,000  
das Agarwal Pusa-d—Yavatmal.
2. Munot Exhibitors & Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Mahesh Mandi Cinema, Nagar - - Aurangabad, Ahmednagar.

(b) During the last five years, the NFDC received 15 applications out of which six were rejected due to non-compliance of the requirements or the projects not being found viable.

(c) The performance of recovery of loans is satisfactory.

### Sharing of Profits on Gandhi Film

3793. SHRI P. PENCHALIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the net profits made by the film 'Gandhi';

(b) the investment made by each partner on the film: and

(c) how the profits are being shared amongst the Co-producers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Net profit from the film 'Gandhi' works out to around 13 million pound sterling.

(b) Share of investment on the film by each partner is as under:—

	<i>Share of investment in £ Sterling</i>
I. International Film Investors (IFI)/ Gold Crest Films International (GFI)	6,065,316
II. National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) — (spent in Indian currency)	3,516,925

(c) The Co-production and Finance Agreement of the film 'Gandhi' stipulates that the apportionment of net profits from the film is required to be made as under:

	<i>Share of profit</i>
I. Indo-British Film Ltd.	45%
II. Cine Artistes welfare Fund	5%
III. IFI/GFI	31.485%
IV. N.F.D.C.	18.515%

5% of the net profits due to the Cine Artistes Welfare Fund has not been credited to the Fund due to certain objections raised by Sir Richard Attenborough about the nomenclature and appropriateness of the Fund.

[*Translation*]

**Visit of Foreign Dignitaries in connection with Foreign Aid to India**

3794. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ministers, Secretaries, and high officials from foreign countries who visited India during year 1989 for the purpose of providing financial aid between the two countries; and

(b) the names of the countries with whom agreements have been signed in

this regard and details of the subjects on which agreements have been signed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Supply of newsprint to small and medium newspapers**

3795. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Prime Minister to supply newsprint at a subsidised rate to small and medium newspapers; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations are under examination.

**Inflation Rate**

3796. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) comparative average rate of inflation in the country during each of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plan periods; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to contain inflation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The

requisite information based on WPI (1970-71 = 100) is given below:

Period	Average Annual inflation Rate (%)
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	6.28
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	9.34
Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	6.62*

\*For deriving the average for the 7th Plan, the index for 1989-90 on 1981-82 base has been converted to 1970-71 base.

(b) The Government have adopted a package of measures to contain inflation. These include reduction in the budget deficit, strict economy in public expenditure, adequate supplies of essential commodities through the public distribution system, augmenting domestic supplies through imports as feasible and strict action against hoarders and blackmarketeers.

[Translation]

#### Coverage of Border Hill Areas

3797. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any elaborate programme is being prepared to provide adequate coverage of Doordarshan programmes to the border hill areas of the country in the near future:

(b) whether 90 per cent population of these areas will get the benefit of viewing T.V. programmes by the end of the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) Doordar-

shan has assigned due priority to extension of TV service in the border hill areas. It is not, however, possible to indicate the details of the expansion-programme under the VIII Plan as the Planning Commission have not so far made the Plan allocation.

[English]

#### Abolition of Income-tax

3798. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to hold a separate meeting to discuss the question of abolishing the Income-tax and introducing expenditure tax:

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has been asked to prepare a fulfilled note for the purpose; and

(c) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Irregularities in Delhi State Co-operative Bank

3799. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the irregularities committed in the Delhi State Co-operative Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the last inspection of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank (DSCB) for the period ending 30-6-1988 revealed serious irregularities/deficiencies in the Bank's functioning. As such Registrar of Co-operative Societies, New Delhi had referred the matter to NABARD/RBI seeking its permission for superseding the Board of Directors of the Bank under the provisions of Delhi Co-operative Societies Act 1972. Reserve Bank of India have now reported that they have conveyed their no objection to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration, to supersede the Board of Directors of the Delhi State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

*to*  
[English]

**Discussions held at India-Japan Standing Committee**

3800. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT.  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered Indian business delegation participated in the meetings of India-Japan Standing Committee on trade held at Osaka, Japan on 31st July, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the names of the members who participated in the delegation;

(d) the nature of discussions held; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India-Japan Standing Committee set up under the India-Japan Business Co-operation Committees met at Osaka on 31st July, 1990, followed by an export/investment seminar organised at Osaka with joint collaboration of FICCI and Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, etc.

(c) List of the names of Indian members of delegation who participated in the meeting is given in the statement below.

(d) Bilateral trade, Indian investment policy, technological transfer in the areas of electronic components, dye-stuffs and packing and cooperation in software, small and medium enterprises were discussed in the meeting.

(e) Setting up of special cells at FICCI and Japan Chambers of Commerce and Industry for facilitating transfer of technology between small and medium sectors in the two countries. The idea of development of a Japan oriented software pack in India was also mooted.

**STATEMENT**

1. Mr. R.P. Goenka	Leader
2. Mr. Anand Mohan Agarwala	Member
3. Mr. K.G. Balakrishnan	"
4. Mr. N.A. Baldota	"
5. Mr. Deepak Banker	"
6. Dr. Charat Ram	"

7. Mr. Vijay V. Chowgule	Member
8. Mr. V.L. Dutt	”
9. Mr. M. Mohammed Hashim	”
10. Dr. P. Hebalkar	”
11. Dr. N.A. Kalyani	”
12. Mr. A.S. Kasliwal	”
13. Mr. P. Krishnamurthy	”
14. Mr. R.K. Kaul	”
15. Mr. Chandrasing Hansraj Mirani	”
16. Mr. Kanak Nanavaty	”
17. Mr. Jyotirmoy Ray	”
18. Mr. Sham S. Sardana	”
19. Mr. Amit Kumar Sen	”
20. Mr. Atul Shroff	”
21. Mr. Raunaq Singh	”
22. Mr. D.C. Singhania	”
23. Dr. D.H. Pai Panandikar	”
24. Mrs. Neela Khandge	”

[Translation]

#### Merger of MITCO with MMTC

3801. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a major company after merging Mica Trading Corporation with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and certain other companies; and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Bharat Business International Limited has been set up in April, 1990 as a holding company with Minerals and Metals Trading

Corporation, State Trading Corporation, Spices Trading Corporation and Projects and Equipment Corporation as its subsidiaries. It has also been decided to merge MITCO with MMTC and Cashew Corporation of India with State Trading Corporation.

[English]

#### Export of Medicines

3802. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are exported from India;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which medicines are being exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Drugs and pharmaceuticals are exported from India in the form of bulk drugs, drug intermediates and formulations.

(b) These are exported to USA, USSR, UK, France, Japan, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, Singapore, Hongkong, Thailand, Korea, Taiwan, Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, UAE, etc.

(c) The value of exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 400.2 crores and Rs. 664.7 crores, respectively.

#### **Sale of Tea in Economy size packets**

3803. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ask the tea manufacturers to increase supplies in economy size packets; and

(b) if so, Government directives in this respect and how Government propose to ensure implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN) (a) The tea producers have been asked to make available about 10 million kgs of tea to be sold in packet form through retail outlets at a price of about Rs. 40 per kg. plus local taxes.

(b) State Governments and National Consumer Cooperative Federation (NCCF) have been asked to make arrangement and to sell the economy packed teas in the various parts of the country. A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary has been set up to monitor the tea availability and prices.

[Translation]

#### **Loans for House Building in Gujarat**

3804. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people from Gujarat who have applied for loans for house building from housing finance institutions in public sector banks during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number out of them to whom loans have been sanctioned, year-wise, and the amount disbursed as loan by June, 1990; and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the loans to all the applicants and the time by which their loans are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

#### **Rules Regarding Stocks lying with Gum Exporters**

3805. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules formulated by Government in the light of new Import-Export policy in regard to the stocks lying with gum exporters; and

(b) the time by which these stocks are proposed to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Export of Gum Karaya is canalised through the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited. (TRIFED). Under transitional arrangements direct exports of material

held by individual exporters could have been permitted provided such exports were covered by irrevocable Letters of Credit opened by foreign buyers. As regards balance stocks, with exporters if any, the procurement thereof by the Canalising Agency TRIFED is subject to mutual negotiations between the parties.

[English]

### Irregularities in Steel Distribution

3806. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:  
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:  
SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:  
SHRI HARISH PAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal enquiry committee had pointed out a number of irregularities in steel distribution to a few units by Branch Sales Office, SAIL, New Delhi in their Report dated 21-10-89;

(b) if so, the details of the Report alongwith the details of action taken arising out of the Report;

(c) whether in two other Audit Reports (December, 89 and January, 90) it had also been adversely commented upon;

(d) if so, the details of these reports alongwith the details of action taken thereon;

(e) the reasons for appointing the two High Level Committees in SAIL in this regard;

(f) the term of reference of each Committee, dates of their constitution and dates of submission of Reports, separately;

(g) the details of the Reports of both the Committees; and

(h) the reasons for contradiction in the above three Reports if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) The Internal Committee appointed by the Zonal Manager (North), SAIL, New Delhi, had, inter-alia brought out the following in its Report of 21-10-89:

1. Due to lack of availability of certain documents and clarity, no comments could be made on some of the allegations which the internal committee was asked to investigate.
2. There was a possibility of insertion in the demand registered by some parties.
3. Materials have been given to some parties which were not included in their capacity certificates.

The Zonal Manager, who had appointed the Committee, discussed the report with the concerned Branch Managers and also the Committee Members. It was concluded that guidelines/clarifications regarding capacity have been followed by the branch. Records which were not seen by the Committee earlier were also got checked by the branch and it was asked to take appropriate steps for safe custody of the applications. No further action was considered necessary by the Zonal Manager.

(c) and (d) In Government Audit Memos No. 10 and 11 of December '89/January '90, certain observations



on some aspects of distribution of steel by BSO Delhi were made. The comments of the branch sales office, Delhi were sought on the same by Audit. The branch clarified, inter-alia, that no violations of JPC/internal guidelines had taken place. Subsequent to this, no further query has been received by SAIL from Audit.

(c) and (f) The two Committees were appointed on 10-5-1990 by SAIL to separately look into the issues raised in the Parliament Questions received during the last session of the Parliament and also the connected documents referred to therein, including the report of the internal committee and the Audit Memos. The Committees submitted their reports on 17th and 19th May, 1990.

(g) Both the Committees came to the following conclusions:

- (i) Neither JPC nor the Internal Guidelines of SAIL had been violated in the Delhi Branch.
- (ii) The Branch had followed the practice prevailing over a number of years.
- (iii) Cases had come to notice where there was a possibility of insertion/substitution of certain documents. These cases were suggested to be referred to Vigilance Wing of SAIL for further investigation.

(h) The internal committee members were a part of one of the two subsequent committees. After examination of various issues and points in their entirety, both the Committees reached similar conclusions.

#### **Honouring of Kuwaiti Bank Drafts etc.**

3807. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks, particularly in Kerala, have refused to honour Kuwaiti bank drafts, cheques and other instruments.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that Indians do not consequently face financial difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they are not aware of specific instances of banks in Kerala refusing to honour Kuwaiti bank drafts/cheques and other instruments. However some of the banks might have stopped accepting Gulf currencies as a matter of abundant caution following the crisis in Middle East, purely on commercial considerations.

With a view to alleviating the problems that may be encountered by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) returning from Kuwait in encashment of currency notes in Kuwaiti Dinars and travellers cheques denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars, the exchange counters at the international airports have been authorised by RBI to permit conversion facility for Kuwaiti Dinars (currency notes and travellers cheques) upto Rs. 5,000 per passport.

RBI have also instructed authorised dealers to provide conversion facilities upto Rs. 5,000 per passport for Bahrain Dinars, Omani Riyals, Saudi Riyals and UAE Dirhams forthwith at all international airports in India to avoid hardship to in-coming passengers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Agricultural & Rural Debt Relief Scheme**

3808. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a condition under "Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990" that only those farmers would get benefit of the said scheme whose more than 50 per cent crops have been damaged for two consecutive years;

(b) whether Government propose to relax this condition; and

(c) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) In terms of the provisions of the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, 'A Bad Crop Year' means a year resulting in a crop yield for which 'Annewari' declared for the crop yield was 50% or less of the normal yield. Further, a borrower would become eligible for relief if he had experienced two or more years, whether consecutive or not, which were bad crop years, one of which was the year for which the default occurred. However, the concept of Annewari is not applicable in the following cases:—

1. Chronic overdues i.e. overdues over 3 years as on 2-10-1989.
2. Loans taken by a borrower who has died on or before 2-10-1989.
3. The overdue loan of a borrower who has been declared insolvent or whose petition is

pending in the court on or before 2-10-1989 for being declared insolvent.

4. In the case of rural artisan or weaver, non-payment because of loss of assets.

[English]

**Publication of Daily/Weekly Newspapers from Punjab**

3809. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered daily/weekly newspapers being published from Punjab, district-wise and from Union Territory Chandigarh; and

(b) the quantity of newsprint allotted to each of them during the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Details are given in the statement below:

**STATEMENT**

(a) *As per records maintained in the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, the number of Registered daily, weekly newspapers from Punjab & Chandigarh District-wise as on 31-12-1989*

**I. PUNJAB**

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of dailies	No. of weeklies
1	2	3	4
1.	Amritsar	3	34
2.	Bhatinda	6	7
3.	Ludhiana	23	67
4.	Jalandhar	26	56
5.	Patiala	18	94
6.	Sangrur	1	5

1	2	3	4
7. Kapurthala		..	6
8. Hoshiarpur		—	5
9. Firozpur		—	7
10. Gurdaspur		1	10
11. Ropar		—	2
12. Faridkot		—	11
II. CHANDIGARH		23	46

(b) *Newsprint allotted to the registered daily/weekly newspapers during 1988-89 and 1989-90 District-wise from Punjab & Chandigarh.*

### I. PUNJAB

Sl. No.	Name of District	1988-89		1989-90	
		No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs.	No. of papers	Qty. in MTs.
1.	Amritsar	4	5.95	2	3.33
2.	Bhatinda	1	2.67	1	0.46
3.	Gurdaspur	1	3.71	—	—
4.	Jullandar	25	13858.68	22	16348.82
5.	Ludhiana	17	860.97	17	1093.64
6.	Patiala	29	1475.66	39	1901.09
7.	Sangrur	1	54.66	2	73.89
II. CHANDIGARH		12	9972.06	12	10878.70

### Release of Improved Rubber by STC

3810. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which STC released imported rubber last year and this year;

(b) whether the release at lower prices this year has resulted in a steep downfall in the price of natural rubber in the market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The release price of imported rubber is fixed having regard to the cost of importing rubber and the prevailing level of customs duty. The release price for imported rubber, which fluctuated between Rs. 23,573 per m.t. and Rs. 27,400 per m.t. on consignment basis during last year, has been fixed at Rs. 22,500 per m.t. this year. This is in pursuance of the decision to the effect that the release price for imported rubber

should be sufficiently reasonable and without varied fluctuation to enable the consuming industry to plan their inventory with sufficient reliability.

The reported decline in the prices of indigenous rubber is a normal phenomenon which takes place when the peak production season starts. Similarly, the prices rise during the lean production period and stabilise at some time in between.

**Pig Iron Project in Bellary  
Karnataka**

3811. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI EDUARDO  
FALEIRO:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI SRIKANTA  
DATTA NARASIMHA-  
RAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up pig iron projects in the various States and especially in the Bellary area of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated pig iron production capacity of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Uni Metals Alloys propose to set up a 60,000 tonnes per annum pig iron manufacturing unit in Bellary District of Karnataka. M/s. Sesa Goa are implementing a project with 75,000 tonnes capacity in Goa. There are several others who are in the process of firming up their project parameters. These units are mostly based on the mini blast furnace technology.

104  
**Import of Raw Diamonds**

3812. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan and some other countries have indicated their desire to import raw diamonds from India for cutting and polishing;

(b) if so, whether any contracts have been entered into and if so, the value thereof;

(c) whether a South African Company has also approached India, through a third party, to purchase raw diamonds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (c) It is reported by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) that no such indication or approach has been made.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

**Swiss Franc Loan to IDBI**

3813. SHRI Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign bank has refused to grant Swiss franc loan to the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

105-06

**Loans Advanced to Wholesale Traders**

3814. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by Government financial institutions to the wholesale traders throughout the country as on June 30, 1990; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) A table giving State-wise outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks to wholesale trade (latest available) is furnished below:

<i>(As on the last friday of June 1989)</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
State	
1	2
1. Haryana	5057
2. Himachal Pradesh	794
3. Jammu & Kashmir	5471
4. Punjab	12040
5. Rajasthan	11665
6. Chandigarh	8556
7. Delhi	132138
8. Arunachal Pradesh	13
9. Assam	5689
10. Manipur	92
11. Meghalaya	197
12. Mizoram	74
13. Nagaland	74
14. Tripura	440
15. Bihar	7781
16. Orissa	5395
17. Sikkim	42
18. West Bengal	43817

1	2
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62
20. Madhya Pradesh	17966
21. Uttar Pradesh	31499
22. Goa	1247
23. Gujarat	15254
24. Maharashtra	274745
25. Daman & Diu	2
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
27. Andhra Pradesh	25792
28. Karnataka	24442
29. Kerala	226221
30. Tamil Nadu	50147
31. Lakshadweep	..
32. Pondicherry	252
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>703367</b>

The data is based on the provisional estimates made by Reserve Bank of India for June, 1989.

**Irregularities in Sanctioning of Loans by Banks**

+ 3815. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGAWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision of registration of applications submitted to banks for loans;

(b) whether there is also provision for stipulating reasons for rejection of an application for loan;

(c) whether there are complaints that applications for loans for agriculture and small scale industries are not considered on merit and the managers use their discretion in sanctioning loans; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to check irregularities in sanctioning of loans by banks?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the guidelines issued to banks. *inter alia* stipulate that in respect of applications for loans, a register is to be maintained at the branch wherein the date of receipt, sanction/rejection with reasons for the same are to be recorded. In the case of integrated Rural Development Programme loans, RBI's instructions are that the reasons for rejection of an application are to be recorded in the application itself and relevant application returned to the sponsoring authority for information and record. The banks have further been instructed by RBI to give acknowledgements for loan applications received from the weaker sections by allocating serial numbers to the applications and acknowledgements.

(c) and (d) All complaints against the working of public sector banks including those relating to irregularities in sanctioning of loans by banks, as and when received, are taken up with the banks concerned for appropriate action. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the lapses, if any on the part of the bank staff, the management of the concerned bank takes action against them in accordance with the service regulations.

#### **Boosting of Tourism in H.P.**

**3816. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various proposals submitted by Himachal Pradesh Government to boost tourism in the State and the amount involved therein;

(b) whether all the proposals have been approved by Government and

the amount proposed to be allocated therefor during the current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK):** (a) to (c) The Govern-ment of Himachal Pradesh has submit- ted following proposals during current financial year:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost
1.	100 tents for trekking	09.60
2.	Log huts at Manali	19.90
3.	Purchase of adventure sports equipments	31.25

Purchase of tents has been sanction- ed and first instalment of Rs. 8 lakhs has been released. The other two prop- osals are under process.

(English)

#### **Vacancies in Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal**

**3817. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of vacancies in the Income-Tax Appel- late Tribunal;

(b) if so, since when these vacan- cies are there; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these vacancies?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA- TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. There are

15 vacancies of Members in the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

(b) The year-wise break up of these vacancies is as follows:

1987	—	2
1988	—	7
1989	—	2
1990	—	4

(c) Some of these vacancies are likely to be filled up shortly. Selection is under-way for filling up the remaining vacancies.

**Construction of Dormitory for Tourists at Mysore**

3818. SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct any dormitory at Mysore for the poor and middle class tourists visiting Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked during 1990-91.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned one 60-bedded Yatri Niwas at Mysore in May 1989. This Yatri Niwas has 40 bedded accommodation in dormitory form. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 36.02 lakhs an amount of Rs. 33.70 lakhs has been released. The balance amount will be released on receipt of utilisation/completion certificate and other required documents.

**Metropolitan Magistrates for Attesting Public Documents at Tis Hazari and Patiala House Courts**

3819. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made in the district courts at Tis Hazari and Pa-

tiala House for attesting of papers such as affidavits of the public;

(b) whether there is a proposal to appoint whole-time Metropolitan Magistrates (1st Class) for the purpose in sufficient numbers at both the places to meet the increasing demand of the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Exemption from Import Duty**

3820. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the goods being imported in the country which have been exempted from the Import Duty;

(b) whether Government propose to exempt some more imported goods from Import Duty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The names of the goods being imported into the country for which exemptions have been given are available in the relevant notifications issued under section 25(1) of the Customs Act 1962. These notifications have been laid in both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) and (c) As and when the decisions are taken to exempt any imported goods from customs duty, notifications will be issued under sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act 1962 and the same will be laid in both the Houses of Parliament.

[*Translation*] *Doordarshan*  
**Serial on Vidyapati**

3821. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to give full time to telecast a serial on Vidyapati; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Doordarshan has assigned the production of a six-episode TV serial on 'Vidyapati' to an outside Producer. The approved length of the serial is considered sufficient to bring out various aspects of the great poet.

[*English*]

**Construction of Akashvani Bhawan at Nasik**

3822. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land has been acquired at Nasik (Maharashtra) for the construction of Akashvani Bhawan;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The construction work of the building has already started and is envisaged to be completed during the year 1990-91.

**Export Performance of Big Industries**

3823. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the export performance of top ten industries and the new licences issued to them during the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): The export performance of top ten exporting industries during the last three financial years is given in the Statement below. These manufacturing units are also exporting some bought out items.

The information on the new licences issued to them during the last three financial years is not available.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of the firm	Export Performance (in Crores)		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad.	1.6609	2.2035	277.8900
2.	M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay.	25.4668	93.9468	143.4946
3.	M/s. Nav Bharat Enterprises Ltd., Hyderabad.	98.1824	89.5448	124.9341



1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Century Textile and Industries Ltd., Bombay.	78.2652	81.5016	108.4366
5.	A. Tosh and Sons Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	48.8600	40.4206	87.3859
6.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	92.2300	88.5967	85.8710
7.	M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta	22.4480	41.6865	82.5661
8.	M/s. Torrent Exports Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	9.4475	19.3083	71.2120
9.	M/s. M.R.F. Ltd., Madras.	21.4998	56.0944	66.3295
10.	M/s. V.S. Dempo and Co. Ltd., Goa.	26.2300	31.5599	58.0405
11.	M/s Mahendra and Mahendra, Bombay.	14.9708	28.5592	56.6555

[*Translation*]

**Promotion of Sweepers in Banks**

3824. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had ordered in 1976 that sweepers in banks be promoted as peons on passing an examination; and

(b) if so, the number of such sweepers promoted as peons since 1987 till dated, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) All Banks had been advised on 21-11-1980 to implement the instructions contained in the Office Memorandum dated 16-6-76 of the erstwhile DP&AR regarding appointment of persons holding the posts of sweepers, frashes etc. as peons.

(b) Seven of the 20 Nationalised Banks have reported to have allowed promotions to 161 Sweepers as Peons during the last three years.

[*English*]

**Development of Tourist Complexes in Nagaland**

3825. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Union Government experts visited Dzulakie, Kohima District for exploring tourist potential;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government are encouraging State Government to develop such tourist complexes in Nagaland; and

(d) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided to the State Government during the current year for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation

(ITDC) was commissioned by the Government of Nagaland for the preparation of a tourism perspective plan for the State Construction of a tourist resort at Dzulakie was suggested by ITDC.

(c) and (d) At the request of the State Government, the Central Government has already sanctioned Rs. 1.95 lakhs to ITDC for preparing detailed project reports for the construction of tourist resort/complex at Dzulakie and Dimapur.

**Technology Exhibition**

3826. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise technology exhibitions;

(b) if so, the details of the such exhibitions proposed to be organised State-wise; and

(c) the broad features of these exhibitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) There is no specific proposal for organising technology exhibitions. However, the Trade Fair Authority of India organises several specialised fairs at national and international level at Pragati Maidan in which some exhibits put up by international participants are of high technology nature.

[Translation] 116

**Obscene Films on Doordarshan**

3827. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some obscene films and advertisements are being shown on Doordarshan; and

(b) whether any concrete steps are being taken by Government to ensure that obscene and objectionable scenes are not shown over Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):

(a) and (b) Doordarshan telecasts only such feature films as have been certified to be fit for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification. Even such films are suitably edited wherever considered necessary to conform to the requirement of family viewing. Similarly, advertisements for telecast on Doordarshan are accepted only after ensuring, inter alia, that they do not offend the values of public morality and decency.

**Income from sponsored Programmes of Doordarshan/AIR**

3828. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the income from the sponsored programmes of Doordarshan and All

India Radio during the year 1989-90; and

(b) whether this income will be spent on the opening of other centres of Doordarshan or it will be spent on some other programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Gross Income from the sponsored programmes of All India Radio (Vividh Bharati Service) during the year 1989-90 was Rs. 5.36 crores.

So far as Doordarshan is concerned, the gross revenue collected through telecast of advertisements and sponsored programmes during this period was Rs. 210.13 crores.

(b) The net income is credited into a Fund called 'Non-Lapsable Fund'. Any expenditure out of the Fund is made as per the prescribed Rules. These Rules inter-alia provided for expenditure on improvement of facilities for both All India Radio and Doordarshan.

[English]

**Revenue earned from Advertisements by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra**

3829. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned from advertisements by Bangalore Door-darshan Kendra during 1989 upto end of April, 1990;

(b) the total number of hours of regional programmes shown on Bangalore Doordarshan during the above period; and

(c) the number of hours spent on advertisements during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) The details are given as follows:—

(i) Gross revenue earned from tele-cast of advertisements and sponsorship of programmes —Rs. 4.89 crores;

(ii) The total number of hours for which regional programmes were telecast —1079 hours;

(iii) The number of hours for which advertisements were tele-cast—45 hours and 30 minutes.

[Translation]

**Japanese aid for Buddha Centre near Ajanta and Ellora Caves**

3830. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has offered financial aid to establish a Buddhist Centre near Ajanta and Ellora Caves;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been submitted by Maharashtra Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A preliminary proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra for the development of the area surrounding Ajanta and Ellora caves through international assistance. However, only on receipt of the detailed project proposal would further action be possible.

[English]

**SAIL's Plans to Face Competition in Domestic Market**

3831. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. is formulating plans to face competition in the domestic market in view of the Government's decision to allow the private sector to set up steel plants upto a capacity of one million tonne;

(b) if so, the main objectives before the SAIL plants in this regard;

(c) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd. has also decided to step up its output from the present level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD

KHAN): (a) and (b) Formulation and reorientation of plans and strategy to market its products keeping in view competition, national economy's requirements and other factors, is a continuous process in SAIL. Already, SAIL have to face competition in the domestic market for several steel items from other producers. SAIL's plans are aimed at quality production and becoming competitive in the market.

(c) and (d) SAIL plan to raise production from a level of 8.27 million tonnes of crude steel produced last year, to a level of 13.17 million tonnes in the terminal year (1994-95) of the VIIIth Plan.

**Price Increase due to Heavy Tax Burden**

3832. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the heavily taxed countries of the world;

(b) whether the heavy tax burden has led to price increases; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. A statement showing the Tax; GDP ratio in respect of a few developing and developed countries including India is given below.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. Prices are determined by a variety of factors, primarily supply and demand.

**STATEMENT**  
**Tax-GDP Ratios in Developed and Developing Countries**

Country	Tax Revenue as percent of Gross Domestic Product										
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
<i>Developed Countries</i>											
1. U.S.A.	27.76	28.23	28.07	26.53	26.56	27.24	27.03	28.14	N.A.		
2. Canada	31.41	33.62	33.44	32.91	32.92	32.99	33.54*	34.40*	34.39*		
3. Australia	27.10	28.05	29.65	30.07	29.26	30.74	30.46	30.86	N.A.		
4. Germany	39.92	40.23	40.36	39.92	40.07	39.86	39.42	39.38	39.11*		
5. U.K.	34.51	35.71	38.33	36.76	37.23	36.99	37.71	37.15	N.A.		
<i>Developing Countries</i>											
6. Indonesia £	20.74	20.41	18.69	18.39	17.43	19.03	15.33	N.A.	N.A.		
7. Myanmar (Burma)	9.61	9.23	9.83	9.24	8.58	8.26	7.41	6.59	N.A.		
8. Thailand	14.00	14.20	13.56	15.15	15.14	14.86	15.04	15.68	17.84 <sup>(f)</sup>		
9. Argentina£	21.17	18.26	16.94	18.31	17.53	21.52	21.26	19.11 <sup>(@)</sup>	N.A.		
10. Brazil	22.03	23.51	24.71	24.14	20.96	21.52	23.86	21.44	N.A.		
11. India£	15.46	14.61	15.14	15.34	15.25	15.53	16.48	16.86	17.24		

£—Omits local government.

\*—Data are in whole or in part provisional, preliminary or projected.

(@)—Indicates the use of GDP estimates based on extrapolation of earlier data.

Note:—The fiscal years are July to June in all cases except India in whose case the fiscal years are April to March. Source: 1—10 International Monetary Fund.—'Government Finance Statistics Year Book, 1989.'

11. Government of India, Ministry of Finance—'Indian Economic Statistics (Public Finance), 1989.'

**Trading on Stock Exchange**

3833. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether insider trading on stock exchanges are prohibited.

(b) the details of the financial institutions which have undertaken business of selling and purchasing shares in various stock exchanges;

(c) whether Government are aware of the criticism that financial institutions trading on these stock exchanges is insider-trading, and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Trade Deficit due to Import of Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

3834. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of export and import of petroleum and petroleum products during the last three financial years, year-wise in Rupees and S.D.R.'s;

(b) the net trade deficit on account of this item as a percentage of total annual trade deficit, year-wise; and

(c) the corresponding figures for net balance of payment, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The Quantity & Value of export and import of petroleum and Petroleum products during the last three financial years, year-wise, in Rupees and S.D.R.'s are as under:

	Year	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Value	
			Rs. crores	SDRs millions
<b>A. EXPORTS</b>				
	1987-88	3.41	649	379
	1988-89	2.30	524	272
	1989-90	2.59	696	326
<b>B. IMPORTS</b>				
	1987-88	21.68	3965	2316
	1988-89	24.07	4378	2273
	1989-90	26.03	6317	2956

(Source: Department of Petroleum, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals)

(b) The net trade deficit on account of Petroleum and Petroleum products as a percentage of total trade deficit during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 was 50.5 percent, 48.8 percent and 72.7 percent respectively.

(c) The figures for the net balance of payments on Current Account for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, for which data is available, were Rs. 6293 crores (actuals) and Rs. 10429 crores (Provisional estimate) respectively

[*Translation*]

**Export of Jewellery**

3835. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:

SHRI MANJAY LAL:

SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export made during 1989-90 was below the set target;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the export of gold jewellery resulting in non-achievement of overall export target;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Government to avoid fall in the export of jewellery; and

(e) the target set for the export of jewellery during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Against an estimate of about Rs. 275 crores that was envisaged in 1989-90, exports of Gold Jewellery were about Rs. 282 crores as has now been reported by the Gem and Jeweller Export Promotion Council (GJEPC).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Exports of gold jewellery registered a growth of 65% during 1989-90.

(d) Gold jewellery is a thrust sector for exports. Government have taken a series of measures to enhance the export of gold jewellery. These include the establishment of special complexes for export production of gold jewellery, exclusive arrangement for supply of gold by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of

India (MMTC) to these special complexes, requisite input and infrastructural support and repeal of the Gold Control Act, etc.

(e) On a preliminary assessment by the Council, gold jewellery exports were expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores during 90-91.

(Source : GJEPC).

[*English*]

**Economy Measures to Save Foreign Exchange**

3836. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the various economy measures adopted by his Ministry to reduce expenditure particularly to save foreign exchange;

(b) whether some offices in foreign countries have been closed down; and

(c) if so, the number of such offices and the names of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) Closure of some overseas offices, reduction of staff strength of offices abroad and more efficient utilisation of funds for publicity abroad, are among the measures taken by this Ministry to reduce expenditure and save foreign exchange.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Out of the 19 Government of India Tourist Officers abroad, one Tourist Office at Chicago has been closed since 14th

June, 1990. In addition, three more closed down, the details of which are  
Tourist Offices abroad are being as follows:—

Country	Place	No. of offices closed down/being closed down
1. Sweden	Stockholm	1
2. Australia	Sydney	1
3. Singapore	Singapore	1
4. USA	Chicago	1

} Are being closed down.

1 Has already been closed.

#### Modernisation of VISL

3837. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made on increasing the turnover and upgrading the equipment in the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL), Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to modernise VISL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the amount earmarked for the modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Substantial progress has been made in increasing the turnover of the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL) particularly after the Company was taken over by Government of India on 1-8-1989. During the year 1989-90, the Company's turnover was around Rs. 129 crores which was 41% higher than in the previous year. For the first time after years an amount of Rs. 3.23 crores was spent on upgradation of the equipment of VISL.

(c) and (d) While the detailed plans are under preparation to modernise and technologically upgrade the Plant,

presently installation of a 500 cubic metre blast furnace costing about Rs. 49 crores and conversion of one electric pig iron furnace to produce special pig iron and ferro vanadium at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.57 crores, are under consideration.

#### Right to Parental Property

3838. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether right to parental property to the daughter or grand daughter are not equal to son or grandson; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Certain inequalities in case of sons and daughters in the inheritance of parental property are there in respect of some communities. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a daughter has an equal right to parental property alongwith the son in all respect except in respect of a coparcenary property. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been allowed to undertake amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with a view to make the daughter a coparcener along with the son for the purpose of succession to the coparcenary property.



On the unanimous demand from the Parsi community a Bill namely the Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1990 further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925 giving equal rights to daughters and sons in succession has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on the 23rd May, 1990 and is pending consideration in that House.

[*Translation*]

**Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Rajasthan**

3839. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan from 1985 to 1990;

(b) whether Union Government have any scheme from Rajasthan Government for providing adequate lodging and transport facilities for them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) As per the information available from the State Government, the tourist arrivals at Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer from 1985 to 1990 were as given below:

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN JAIPUR, UDAIPUR, JODHPUR & JAISALMER**

		<i>Jaipur</i>	<i>Udaipur</i>	<i>Jodhpur</i>	<i>Jaisalmer</i>
1985	DOMESTIC	356,930	506,436	415,907	73,755
	FOREIGN	137,007	50,948	21,433	15,049
1986	DOMESTIC	367,251	515,857	425,276	78,605
	FOREIGN	139,223	53,949	27,575	21,560
1987	DOMESTIC	368,513	534,390	432,442	78,860
	FOREIGN	144,498	54,487	32,123	24,498
1988	DOMESTIC	375,154	542,097	427,821	82,530
	FOREIGN	150,578	54,566	37,131	28,707
1989	DOMESTIC	385,417	549,730	430,033	82,862
	FOREIGN	155,361	67,529	44,317	37,391
1990	DOMESTIC	132,190	180,662	142,539	44,993
(Jan. April)	FOREIGN	61,690	26,248	18,157	16,273

(b) and (c) The Central Government has extended financial assistance for the schemes to construct cottages at Desert National Park.

Jaisalmer and purchase boats for Fatehsagar lake at Udaipur during Seventh Plan period.

[English]

**Supply of Essential Commodities**

3840. SHRI DHARMESH PRA-SAD VARMA:

SHRI SUDAM DATTAT-  
RYA DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a discussion with the representatives of industry to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities on the reasonable prices to the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the representatives of industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In recent months the concerned ministries held discussions with the representatives of cement, salt, tea, sugar and vanaspati manufacturers with a view to improve the supply situation and maintain prices at reasonable levels. Their response in general has been positive.

**Canalising of Mica Export**

3841. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under canalising system in Mica Export Trade the purchase price of Mica is less than 50 per cent of MITCO price and the quantity of export has decreased;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to abolish the canalising system: and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The difference between the purchase prices and the export prices of processed mica ranges on an average around 43% in the case of MITCO, and the quantity of processed mica exports declined from 19630 tonnes in 1971-72 to 18060 tonnes in 1989-90.

(b) and (c) The export policy of processed mica is under review by the Government.

**Repayment of Loans**

3842. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding against the loans upto Rs. 10,000/- disbursed all over the country by Banks as on June 30, 1989;

(b) the amount of repayment, and its percentage of total outstanding loans, during the period 1 January, 1989 to 30 June, 1989; and

(c) the amount of repayment and its percentage to total outstanding loans during the corresponding period in 1990?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India gives information for loans of Rs. 25000/- & less as the lowest size of credit limit. After June 1983, data on bank credit for loans below Rs. 10,000/- and less has not been generated.

(b) and (c) Data is available for demand and recoveries in respect of

direct agricultural advances of public sector banks. The details for last two years namely June 1988 and June 1989 (latest available), is as under:--

(Rs. in crores)

	Demand	Recovery	%age of recovery to Demand
June, 1988	5082.86	2909.40	57.2
June, 1989	5849.79	3397.70	58.1

[Translation]

#### Declaration of Taxable property by Ministers

3844. SHRI RAGHVAJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the members of present Union Cabinet and the members of former Union Cabinet who have declared taxable property worth more than Rs. 10 lakhs in any one year of their property returns during the last three years and the details of the members who have shown their net annual income more than Rs. one lakh during last three years; and

(b) the value of the taxable property and net income shown by each said member?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Modernisation of IISCO Vis-a-Vis D.S.P.

3845. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made comparing the cost incurred by Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

including the foreign exchange requirement in a modernisation-cum-expansion project with the cost estimates in respect of the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

b) Does not arise.

#### Release of Foreign Exchange to Companies

3846 SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign exchanges released to M/s. Grasim Industries, Hindalco, Modi Tyres and I.T.C. Ltd. during the last one year;

(b) the details of those companies who have been allotted foreign exchange for more than one crore during the last two years; and

(c) whether the foreign exchange was properly utilised if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Industrial units are required to meet their foreign exchange expenditure in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations. Company-wise

data for such foreign exchange expenditure is not maintained. Suitable safeguards have been provided under the rules to prevent misuse of foreign exchange.

#### **Appointment of officers on Boards of Directors in Banks**

3847. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the directions of the Supreme Court regarding the representation of officers on the Boards of Directors of various nationalised banks have been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to uphold the directions of the Supreme Court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The matter regarding the appointment of Officer Employee Directors on the Boards of public sector banks has been under litigation in various High Courts. In August, 1989 the Supreme Court held that it would be perfectly in order for the Central Government to continue the practice followed by it prior to 1982 on to hold elections of the representatives of the concerned employees and if necessary to amend the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970/1980 suitably for that purpose.

The matter has been examined in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Law. It has since been decided to revert to the practice followed in this regard prior to 1982. Government have already initiated necessary action in the matter and it is the endeavour of the Government to appoint Officer Employee Directors on the Boards of public sector banks as early as possible.

#### **Setting up of Transmitters in Backward Tribal districts of Chandrapur**

3848. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install Doordarshan transmitters in the most backward tribal districts of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli of Maharashtra, which have so far not been covered by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the names of the places in these districts where Doordarshan transmitters are proposed to be installed and when;

(c) whether a demand has been made to install Doordarshan transmitters at Brahmपुरi, district Chandrapur?

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which Doordarshan transmitters are likely to be installed there?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Whereas 2 low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Chandrapur (headquarter town of district Chandrapur) and Gadchiroli (headquarters town of district Gadchiroli), are already functioning in these two districts, parts of Chandrapur district also fall in the coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Nagpur. There is, however, no approved scheme at present to establish additional TV transmitters in these districts.

(c) Yes, Sir. Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(d) and (e) It is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to the uncovered parts of the country, especially those located in the

backward tribal areas, as expeditiously as possible, but this can be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

### **Budgetary Deficit**

3849. **SHRI NATHU SINGH**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated budgetary deficit at the time of framing the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what has been actual deficit at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) what were the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are making efforts to make a more realistic assessment during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The overall budgetary deficit assumed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Centre was Rs. 14000 crores, at 1984-85 prices. As against it, the actual budgetary deficit of the Central Government, from 1985-86 to 1989-90 (provisional), amounted to Rs. 35658 crores, at prices of the respective years. At 1984-85 prices this would be around Rs. 29552 crores.

(c) The reasons for the increase in the deficit are mainly the larger Central Plan expenditure, shortfall in the resources of public enterprises for financing the plan and consequently larger budget support for plan, larger Non-Plan expenditure, particularly on transfers to States and payment of subsidies, compared to the assumptions in the Plan. Implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission also added to the burden.

(d) and (e) The approach paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages

enforcement of strict monitoring and control of Non-Plan expenditure and improvement in tax revenues, which imply reduced dependence on deficit financing.

### **Amendment in Tobacco Board Acts**

3850. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Tobacco Board Act in respect of Non-Virginia Tobacco;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received from Gujarat and other States in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of representations have been received both for and against the proposed legislation.

(c) The Bill has been introduced. It will come up for consideration before the House

[Translation]

### **Loans advanced by nationalised banks in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh**

3851. **SHRI MITRASEN YADAV**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised banks in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, bank-wise;

(b) the number of branches out of them functioning in rural areas; and

(c) the total amount of loans advanced by these branches during the last three years and the names of programmes and the schemes under which the loans were advanced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) As on 31-12-89 (latest available), 148 branches of banks were functioning in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh of which 108 branches were functioning in rural areas. The bank-wise position of these branches is indicated below:—

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
State Bank of India	12
Allahabad Bank	4
Bank of Baroda	34
Bank of India	1
Canara Bank	1
Central Bank of India	9
New Bank of India	1
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1
Punjab National Bank	12
Syndicate Bank	1
UCO Bank	1
Union Bank of India	2
Faizabad Gramin Bank	67
Benares State Bank Ltd.	2
Total	148

(c) Under the priority sector, commercial banks extend loans to various sub-sectors including agriculture, small-scale industry, transport, education, housing etc. Advances are extended to schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Differential Rate of Interest (DRI), Self-Employment for Educated Un-employed Youth (SEEUY), Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) etc. The total outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh as on the

last Fridays of March, 1988, 1989 and 1990 was as under:—

<i>Period ending</i>	<i>Outstanding advances</i>
March, 1988	62.44
March, 1989	78.25
March, 1990	89.57

(Rs. in crores)

[English]

#### Non-performing Assets in Banks

3852 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-performing assets, protested bills, recalled debits, kept in the bank books for the past years upto 1986 are now being passed on to the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 to get the amount, accumulated interest, law charges, insurance cost etc. upto Rs. 10,000 reimbursed by Government;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard or their attention has been drawn to this malpractice; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) In terms of the provisions of Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 all overdues in the bank books as on 2-10-1986 and outstanding as on 20-10-1989 in respect of individual borrowers who availed of loan for any of the purposes mentioned in the scheme are eligible for relief together with interest and penal interest thereon upto 2-10-1989. In the case of rural artisans

and weavers, if the assets are damaged or have become unserviceable, it will be treated as loss of assets and would be eligible for relief

(b) and (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that they have not received any complaint regarding the malpractice being indulged in by banks in implementing Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme.

#### **Demand of Coffee Growers**

3853. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to withdraw purchase tax on coffee and write off small loans to coffee growers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Government has been receiving representations for writing off a small loan and abolition/rationalisation of purchase tax on coffee. The Government has already rescheduled repayment of loan to the coffee growers to mitigate their problems. As regards purchase tax, the matter has been taken up with the State Government of Karnataka which maintains its rate of purchase tax at 13%, for bringing the same on par with the purchase tax in other major coffee growing States.

#### **Export Target for Eighth Plan**

3854. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from exports during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to increase exports during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) the target set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The foreign exchange earned from exports during the Seventh Plan period amounted to Rs. 87004 crores.

(b) The broad approach of the Government is towards making exports commercially viable through upgrading industrial efficiency, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening the infrastructure and simplifying procedures.

(c) Work on Eighth Plan is in progress and as of now no specific target has been fixed for overall export for the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Establishment of Multinational Companies**

3855. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving more importance for establishing the multinational companies in India; and

(b) the total number of multinational companies established in India as yet?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) There is no clear universally accepted definition of the term "multinational company". Our investment policy is guided by our national interest. Foreign investment will continue to be allowed for purposes of modernization, meeting critical gaps in technology and production and for boosting exports.

**Showing of Blue Films in Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi**

3856. SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some blue films were screened by Hotel Kanishka, an ITDC Hotel, on its video circuit;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir. How-ever, two films bearing 'A' Certificate of RCA—Columbia Pictures were screened on 1st and 2nd August, 1990 in Kanishka Hotel which were in vio-lation of the prevailing contract en-tered into by the private party with the hotel Management.

(c) The contract of the present sup-plier of films to Kanishka Hotel has not been renewed and the party has been given due notice for termination of the existing contract. Besides, ITDC has issued instructions to its hotel units to strictly screen only those films on CCTV which have been duly certified by the Central Board of Film Censor.

**Review of Pending Cases in Courts/ Central Administrative Tribunals**

3857. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Said-pur): Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review all pending cases in the courts and Central Administrative Tribunal and to settle the same ami-cably or through the establishment of

Lok Adalats to clear the huge backlog of cases in the Central Administra-tive Tribunal and to save the time and money;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these Adalats will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA-TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Pending cases are not available to be reviewed by Legal Aid Boards but the Presiding Officers, Counsel for litigants and Liti-gants themselves offer their cases for being placed before Lok Adalats for amicable settlement and on such basis, reconciliation is attempted.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

**Lok Adalats in Bihar**

3858. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats constituted in Bihar during the period 1987-90; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of by them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA-TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) On the basis of the information supplied by the Bihar State Legal Aid Board, 10 Lok Ada-lats have been held in Bihar during the years 1987-90 where 35290 cases were disposed of.

**Sale of Smuggled Gold**

3859. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consi-dering to sell gold seized from smug-glers during the last few years in the international market;



(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total quantity of gold in possession as compared to the total quantum proposed to be sold; and

(d) the approximate amount of money likely to be fetched by the said sale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Publicity Clearance Committee on Imported Film (A)**

3860. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Imported Film Publicity Clearance Committee has been constituted;

(b) if so, the terms of reference with background leading to constitution of such a committee;

(c) the functions of this committee;

(d) the criteria for selection of members on this Committee;

(e) the remuneration to be paid to members of the Committee; and

(f) whether this Committee shall have any NRIs as its members?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) NRI Cine Investors Guild has agreed to set up a voluntary Publicity Material Screening Committee for imported films at Bombay on the lines of similar committees set up by the film industry at Bombay and other film centres to scrutinize publicity

material on Indian feature films. The Committee will regulate its own procedure.

(d) to (f) Since the scrutiny of publicity material is being done on a voluntary basis, the NRI Cine Investors Guild will decide all these matters.

**Abridgement of T.V. Serial Stage-cum-Video show of Mahabharat**

3861. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the popular T.V. Serial 'Mahabharat' is being abridged to a stage-cum-video show;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this abridgement of T.V. Serial will ensure its originality and ethos; and

(d) whether Government proposes to ensure that the sale price of these stage-cum-video cassettes are within the reach of common man?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d) Doordarshan have not assigned the production of an abridged 'stage-cum-video' version of the T.V. serial 'Mahabharat' to any Producer.

**Assistance Provided for Construction of Hotel by Tourism Finance Corporation in Cochin**

3862. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourism Finance Corporation has extended any assistance for the construction of a waterfront Hotel in Kochi (Cochin); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd. has sanctioned Rupee term loan of Rs. 136 lakhs in January, 1990 to a subsidiary of Kerala Tourism Development Corporation for setting up a 4-star hotel at Kochi (Cochin). However, the company has not yet drawn the loan.

**Exhibition of Indian Pornographic Films**

3863. SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Censor Board gives permission for exhibiting pornographic films in English and other foreign languages;

(b) if so, the reasons for Censor Board being rigid only for indigenous films; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for ameliorating the lot of Indian Cinema producers, directors, theatre owners and the cinema going public?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN- DRA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All films, whether indigenous or foreign, are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in the light of the guidelines issued by Govt. for certification of films. According to guideline 3(ii), the Board shall, inter alia, ensure that the film is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

(c) Does not arise.

**Number of SC/ST Employees at Trivandrum Doordarshan Centre**

3864. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Doordarshan Centre at Trivan- drum;

(b) the number of SC/ST employees among them;

(c) whether reservation policy for SC/ST is being followed strictly at the Centre; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Gov- ernment to ensure filling of vacancies for SC and ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA- TION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN- DRA): (a) The total number of em- ployees in Doordarshan Kendra, Tri- vandrum, is 367.

(b) There are 47 SC employees and 5 ST employees in the Kendra.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Advocates/Lawyers fees in Govern- ment Departments**

3865. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government Departments which can engage private advocates on higher fees than that prescribed by Government for Government Counsels and Solicitors General;

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing such advocates on higher fees;

(c) whether any guidelines have been prescribed by Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (e) The Departments of Government of India can engage private advocates on high fees with the approval of the Minister in the administrative Department and the Minister of Law and Justice. These advocates are sometimes engaged on account of such reasons as non-availability of Panel Counsel, non-availability of Law Officers and other Senior Panel Counsel, etc.

**Setting up of F.M. Doordarshan Centre in Chengunacherry, Kerala**

3866. **SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for starting an FM Doordarshan Centre in Chengunacherry, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):** (a) No, Sir. A low power (100 W) TV transmitter is already functioning at Chengunacherry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Restrictions under Super 301**

3868. **SHRI R. PRABHU: PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the restrictions under Super-301 provision of US trade Act against India have been relaxed;

(b) if so, whether such relaxations are unconditional or contingent to adoption of liberalisation policy by India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN):** (a) to (c) On 14 June, 1990, the US Trade Representative (USTR) has determined that certain allegedly trade restricting investment measures and barriers to foreign insurance providers imposed by Government of India are unreasonable and burden or restrict US Commerce. The USTR has, however, determined that no responsive action under Section-301 of the US Trade Act is appropriate at this time, given the potential for results through Government of India's participation in the Uruguay Round Negotiations on Trade Related Investment Measures and Services. Therefore, the investigations initiated against India have been terminated and the status of India's practices is proposed to be reviewed after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round Negotiations to determine at that time whether actions under Section-301 would be warranted. At no time were any restrictions imposed against India under the US Super-301 provisions. Therefore, the question of relaxation of restrictions does not arise. The US investigations have been terminated unconditionally. We have maintained the position that we will not be willing to negotiate under threat of retaliation.

[Translation]

**Loans to Farmers**

3869. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different organisations are engaged in providing loans to farmers such as rural cooperative societies, nationalised banks, dairy development societies, etc.;

(b) whether farmers have to face a lot of difficulty in obtaining loans from these organisations and have to visit the offices of these organisations several times;

(c) whether government are considering the 'single window concept under one umbrella' for providing loans to farmers for all purpose from one bank:

(d) whether this will help farmers in increasing their production and saving time; and

(e) the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken in the interest of farmers?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) Scheduled Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are providing loans to farmers to meet their production needs. At the grassroot level, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACs) provide mainly short-term and medium term loans to agriculture, while long-term credit is granted by Primary/State Land Development Banks (PLDBs). Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks provide multi-purposes and multi-term credit for agriculture and allied activities.

(b) Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that all loan applications upto Rs. 25,000 should be disposed of within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000 within 8 to 9 weeks. With a view to reduce the repeated visits of farmers to the banks, the guidelines of RBI to banks also provide delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural branch managers, no insistence for collateral security or third party guarantee or margin for loans upto Rs. 10,000/-. Besides this, recently, some of the public sector banks have also introduced Agricultural Credit Card Scheme for farmers which will enable them to secure production credit instantly and will dispense with procedural formalities.

(c) to (e) Commercial Banks are already providing both short-term and investment loan for various agricultural purposes.

152-53  
**Contracts between ITDC and overseas Hotel Group for Construction, Marketing and Management of Hotels)**

3870. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) to enter into contracts with overseas Hotel groups for construction, marketing and management etc. of Hotels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFIARS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK):** (a) and (b) The Government has approved ITDC's proposal for foreign collaboration with M/s Radisson Hotel Corporation (RHC) Minneapolis, USA to cover 4 properties. The approval given to ITDC is for marketing and *not* for construction or management of hotels. ITDC have accordingly entered into a 10 year Marketing, Technical & Consultancy Service agreement with M/s RHC covering Ashok Hotel, New Delhi and hotels at Bangalore, Mysore and Kovalam. Under the agreement RHC shall provide global marketing inputs, intensive training free of cost to ITDC executives annually and also Consultancy Services on operating systems, Computer software etc. ITDC shall establish an one line hook up with Radisson's world-wide reservation system and both companies shall participate in International Sales Conventions. However, while ITDC properties at Kovalam, Bangalore and Mysore will be called as 'Ashok Radisson's Hotels, the name of Ashok Hotel at New Delhi will remain unchanged and it shall be an affiliate hotel of the RHC.

For the above services, ITDC would be required to incur the following financial obligations:—

- (i) Lumpsum fee of US \$ 100,000 towards Management Development (Training) ongoing expenses and for technical and operational consultancy services.
- (ii) Franchise fee @ 3% net room revenue of four hotels covered in the agreement.
- (iii) Booking fee of US \$ 6 per materialised reservation on reciprocal basis.

**Loans advanced by Banks to Industries**

†3871. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by various nationalised banks to the medium and large scale industries, heavy industries and big industrial houses in Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of the said loans repaid in stipulated time and the amount for which repayment was rescheduled?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The present data reporting system does not generate the information statewise/regionwise separately with regard to loans sanctioned to medium and large scale industries, heavy industries and big industrial houses. However, as per data available from Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding credit to industry by all scheduled commercial banks in Delhi for the three years ending June, 1987, 1988 and 1989 (latest available) was as under:—

	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
June 1987	1078.32
June 1988	1975.63
June 1989	2615.32

(b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that working capital facilities sanctioned by banks are subject to annual review and there is no question of fixed period of payment or rescheduling of such facilities as in the case of term loans. However, the extent of outstandings in sick/weak units operating in Delhi region, to nationalised banks, as at the end of December 1987 and June 1988 (latest available) was Rs. 11.16 crores and Rs 11 67 crores respectively.

[English]

**Financial assistance to Tamil Nadu**

3872. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted any request to Union Government seeking assistance to overcome current financial crisis;

(b) if so, the proposals made by the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for a special loan of Rs 150 crores to cover the opening deficit for the current financial year.

(c) The proposal is under consideration and a final decision is expected to be taken soon.

**Scheme for Aiding Urban poors**

3873. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to aid urban poors; and

(b) if so, the total amount made available in the current year, with details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Government had launched Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) in September, 1986 for assisting the Urban Poor and it is being continued. SEPUP is being implemented by Ministry of Finance through Public Sector Banks. Under the programme a borrower satisfying the stipulated criteria is eligible for a loan upto Rs. 5,000. The Central Government provides capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project cost. The performance of public sector banks in implementation of the programme during the last three years (latest available) is as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases sanctioned (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	3.41	116.14
1987-88	3.82	132.29
1988-89	3.51	134.48

#### Trade among developing countries

3874. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Commission has called for wide ranging reforms of national policies, revitalisation of cooperation among the developing countries and restructuring of the global economic system to face the formidable challenges of 1990s and beyond;

(b) if so, India's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps India has taken or propose to take particularly in the sphere of strengthening of the Global System of Trade Preferences to expand trade among developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the South Commission entitled "The challenge to the South" contains stra-

tegies appropriate for and conducive to development in the countries of the South (Developing countries) in the 1990s and beyond. The recommendations underline the recognition that responsibility for the development of the South lies in South.

(b) India has been generally supportive of the work of the South Commission and have welcomed the Report of the South Commission.

(c) India and other participating countries of the Agreement on the Global System of Trade preferences (GSTP) have agreed in principle on the need for deepening and broadening the preferences under the Agreement and for strengthening the forum available under GSTP. For this purpose it has been suggested that a second round of negotiations, be launched.

#### Bank branches to help farmers in agro-based industries

3875. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new branches of banks will be established in cities and rural areas to help farmers in the various agro-based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extra benefits likely to accrue to farmers as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) There is no proposal for opening new branches of banks in cities and rural areas exclusively to help farmers in various agro-based industries. The requirements for such purposes are to be met by the existing branches of the banks.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation] 36-52

#### ITDC Restaurants functioning abroad

3876. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India Tourism Development Corporation restaurants functioning abroad; and

(b) the earnings made by them during the last eight months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) ITDC does not have any restaurant of its own abroad. However, in Moscow ITDC is operating a restaurant called 'Delhi Restaurant' which is a joint venture of ITDC and M/s. Mosrestaurant. The turnover of this restaurant for eight months (Nov '89 to June 90) is of the order of 18.78 lakh Roubles.

ITDC has also entered into an operational service agreement with Kanzed Corporation Ltd. for operating an Indian cuisine restaurant called 'Shamina' at Wellington, Newzealand. The restaurant is functional since 14th August '89. ITDC has upto 30th June, 1990 received 23,000 Newzealand dollars from M/s. Kanzed Corporation as the fee which is calculated at 4% of the turnover (gross operating income) in convertible foreign exchange.

[English]

#### Seized goods at Indo-Pak border

3877. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods (item-wise) seized between January to June, 1990 on Indo-Pak border in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the particulars of the names of couriers/smugglers/financiers arrested in the above seizures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The value of various goods seized between January to June, 1990 in the Indo-Pak sector of the land borders in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and

Jammu and Kashmir by the Customs authorities are given in the table below:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>*Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Gold	917.66
Silver	123.90
Textiles	1.51
Electronic goods	5.80
Other miscellaneous goods	496.84
Total	1545.71

\*Figures are provisional.

(b) The names of the persons arrested in connection with the above seizures are given in the Statement below.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
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1. Jagdish Raj
2. Mohd. Saddiq
3. Kashmira Singh
4. Bagicha Singh
5. Jiga Singh
6. Suraj Singh
7. Sohan Singh
8. Harynder Singh
9. Nirmal Singh
10. Karam Singh
11. Sukhdev Singh
12. Gursharan Singh
13. Ashok Kumar
14. Malook Singh
15. Gurcharan Singh
16. Mrs. Amarjit Kaur
17. Lakhwinder Kaur

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
18.	Roop Singh
19.	Javed Sultan
20.	Amna
21.	Saira Begum
22.	Ahmed Sayeed
23.	Raisa Khatoon
24.	Shabbir Hussain
25.	Sajjad Nisar
26.	Faqrudin @ Mehboob
27.	Sayed Assar
28.	Mohd. Matloob
29.	Gulchaman
30.	Rafiqsyed Ansari
31.	Mohd. Nacem
32.	Amna
33.	Saleemmuddin
34.	Inderbeer Singh
35.	Smt. Maksudan
36.	Miss Atsana
37.	Smt. Majidar
38.	Smt. Memmure
39.	Smt. Hazri Begum
40.	Ariya
41.	Saripan
42.	Smt. Anwari
43.	Smt. Seryan
44.	Smt. Hasan Bassi
45.	Rehmani
46.	Smt. Fazri
47.	Smt. Noori
48.	Saira
49.	Mohd. Shariq
50.	Akhtoor Ahmed
51.	Smt. Amtul

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
52.	Anisa Begum
53.	Tariq Turkish
54.	Zeynel Erdone
55.	Sabalatlin
56.	Orld M Doeiz
57.	Ali Osmon
58.	Mohd. Irfan
59.	Sucha Singh
60.	Jagdish Raj
61.	Ramesh Chander
62.	Kundekhan
63.	Danmal Maheswari
64.	Rahimkhan
65.	Diniakhan
66.	Rehman
67.	Ilam Khan
68.	Ishaq Khan
69.	Ratan Kumar Arora
70.	Bhanwara Ram
71.	Jasraj
72.	Murlidhar Soni
73.	Kewal Ram
74.	Shahidad Khan
75.	Gogaram Choudhar
76.	Salu
77.	Ishwar Singh
78.	Abdul Wahid
79.	Chandan Singh
80.	Makhtool Singh
81.	Manjit Kaur.
82.	Balwinder Singh
83.	Sukhdev Singh
84.	Nirmal Singh
85.	Kishna Ram Meghwal
86.	Mangi Lal Soni
87.	Prem Raj

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[*Translation*]

**Demands of Bank Employees**

3878. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nation-wide strike was observed in the banks on June 12, 1990;

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet these demands; and

(d) if no action has been taken in this regard, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) A section of officer employees of public sector banks observed a day's strike on 12-6-1990 in support of their various demands such as lifting of ban on manpower growth in banks, stoppage of unilateral action of Government/Indian Bank's Association in varying settled service conditions; alleged repressive acts of managements; etc. The grievances of the employees are misconceived and did not warrant any action on the part of the Government.

[*English*]

**Mineral Deposits in Ernakulam of Kerala**

3879. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of Bauxite and other minerals in Ernakulam district of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to find minerals in the above area; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far to exploit the mineral deposits in the Ernakulam district of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As per the National Mineral Inventory, there is no information of any Bauxite deposit in Ernakulam district. Deposits of china clay, fire clay, graphite and lime shell have been reported from Ernakulam district of Kerala.

(b) Geological Survey of India carried out exploration for fire clay in Ambaloor area, for china clay in Mulanthuruthy-Ambaloor-Manjimal areas and for graphite in Karimukal - Nagapuzha - Niramputzha-Perungala and Piralimattom areas. Mineral Exploration Corporation of India Ltd. in collaboration with Geological Survey of India carried out exploration for graphite in Vadakod area. The Directorate of Geology and Mining of State Government carried out exploration for china clay in Manjor area and for limeshell in Periyar river bed and Kerala Mineral Exploration Development Project took up exploration for graphite in Paika area of Ernakulam district.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Payment of interest by Big Houses to IDBI**

3880. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a large number of cases the big houses in the country have stalled payment of interest on loans taken by them from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI); resulting in constraints on the resources of the IDBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) It has been reported by Industrial Development Bank of India

(IDBI) that defaults in the payment of interest have been committed by certain assisted units including those belonging to big houses due to variety of reasons. The arrears position is reviewed continuously by IDBI on a case to case basis and appropriate follow-up measures are initiated for recovery. Details in regard to individual companies can not, however, be disclosed in view of the provisions of the obligation as to fidelity and secrecy as contained in the Section 29 of the IDBI Act, 1964.

#### Aluminium and Alumina Export

3881. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum and value of aluminium/alumina exported during the last three years, public/private sector company-wise; and

(b) the estimated quantum of total energy/power cost incurred on the production of the said exported quantity of aluminium/alumina?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Exports of alumina and aluminium metal by the primary producers of aluminium in public and private sector during the last three years is as under:

		(Qty. in '000 t/value Rs. Cr.)					
		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>							
<i>National Aluminium Co. Ltd.</i>							
Alumina		77	16	384	181	449	324
Aluminium Metal		Nil	Nil	15	54	27	85
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>							
<i>Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.</i>							
Alumina		74	15	77	27	61	60
<i>Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.</i>							
Alumina		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	7
Aluminium Metal		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) The energy/power cost for production of alumina and aluminium metal depends on the power consumption and also on the cost of generation of captive power and the tariff charged by various State Electricity Boards. On an average such cost varies between 35% to 50% of the cost of production of Aluminium whether sold indigenously or exported.

#### Cess on Rubber

3882. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber cultivators are in great difficulty due to steep fall in price of Rubber from Rs. 26 per kilo last year this time, to about Rs. 18/-;

(b) the steps Government propose to take for saving rubber cultivators;

(c) whether Government propose to raise the rubber cess from fifty paise to two rupees;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what would be its effect on the rubber industry; and

(e) whether there was any recommendation from Rubber Board for enhancing Rubber Cess, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The price of RMA IV grade of natural rubber which was about Rs. 26 per kg. in July, 1989 and around Rs. 23 per kg. in July, 1990 is at present Rs. 20.25 per kg. which can be considered as remunerative

(b) The Government is taking all possible steps to safeguard the interests of the growers, including regular updation of the bench mark price for rubber.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The present ceiling on rubber cess is proposed to be increased from fifty paise per kg. to Rs. 2 per kg. though immediately the cess may not be fixed at Rs. 2 per kg. The proposed revision of cess is to generate adequate funds for implementing various development schemes for the rubber plantation industry, with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in rubber production at the earliest. The Rubber Board had also recommended enhancement of the rubber cess way back in 1985.

#### Problems of SCs/STs in Banks

3883. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting under his Chairmanship was held on 16 June, 1990 with the All India SC & ST Bank Employees Confederation to

discuss the problems of SC/ST working in Public Sector Banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to redress the problems of SC/ST bank employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Consumption of Petrol

3884. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as one of the measures to cut down non-plan expenditure, his Ministry has imposed any limit for consumption of petrol for each Staff Car used by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for official purposes monthly;

(b) if so, what and how it is going to be strictly enforced and its evasion checked;

(c) whether he is aware that bureaucrats working in the ministries which run Public Sector Enterprises have begun using vehicles belonging to the PSUs for which no limit has been prescribed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) Instructions have been issued recently to all Central Government Departments that they should reduce their overall consumption of petrol/diesel by 20% over the consumption in 1989-90. Departments have also been instructed to closely monitor the consumption of petrol/diesel in order to ensure compliance of the Government's directive in accordance with the format prescribed

These instructions are also applicable to the Public Sector Undertakings.

The existing Central Government Staff Car Rules permit the use of staff car of Public Sector Undertakings by Government officials under some conditions. Instructions have been issued reiterating strict compliance of these Rules.

The mileage done by the staff cars of Public Sector Undertakings for official work by Government, is also required to be accommodated within the overall ceiling prescribed for petrol consumption.

#### Wharton Report

3885. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Wharton Report according to which Indian public enterprises have been borrowing desperately on promissory notes which are redeemable instantly on demand;

(b) whether according to this Report, top international rating and evaluation agencies are pessimistic about India's ability to service its external debt;

(c) whether the demand for foreign goods virtually entrenched as a permanent feature of the Indian economy;

(d) whether the lending rates hardening for India are having its impact on the banks which lend to India; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to meet this alarming situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e) The Government have no knowledge about any report titled "Wharton Report" published on the subject.

#### Tea Plantation

3886. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to tap new fields where tea could be grown for domestic use; and

(b) if so, the efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) To increase the production of tea in the country, Government has introduced a New Tea Unit Financing Scheme for tea plantation in non-traditional areas like Orissa, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram. Under this scheme, loan and subsidy at the rate of Rs. 40,000 per hectare and Rs. 25,000 per hectare respectively is provided for.

#### Completion of VSP

3887. SHRI B. N. REDDY:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Vizag Steel Plant and the amount spent so far thereon together with the amount required for completing the same;

(b) the time by which the said plant is likely to be completed in all respects; and

(c) the number of local persons employed in the said project and their percentage to the total persons employed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARJIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The approved cost estimate of V.S.P., based on IV Quarter, 1987 prices, is Rs. 6,849.70

crores. The total expenditure upto 31-7-90 was Rs. 6,149.65 crores. The project cost is under revision.

(b) By 1992.

(c) This information is not available because statistics based on regional origin of the employees are not maintained.

169 -  
**Production, Consumption and Export of Tea**

3888. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's estimates for the production, domestic consumption and

exports of tea during 1990 both in value and weight to rupee areas and hard currency areas; and

(b) how these estimates compare with actual figures of production, domestic consumption and exports during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The estimated production, domestic consumption and export of tea during 1990-91 in quantity and value terms along with the actual figures of the same for the last three years are given as under:—

	<i>Qty. Million Kgs.</i>		<i>Value Rs. Crores</i>	
	<i>Production Qty.</i>	<i>Domestic Consumption (Qty.)</i>	<i>Export</i>	
			<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1990-91	730.00	500	230.00	1050.00
1989-90	702.81*	475	202.81	905.00
1988-89	682.67*	460	208.82	644.26
1987-88	677.85	445	207.57	621.82

\*Provisional.

Exports to Rupee areas and General Currency areas during the last three years is as under :—

	<i>Rupee Areas</i>		<i>General Currency Areas</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1989-90	131.06*	601.58	71.75	303.42
1988-89	105.75*	311.23	103.07	333.03
1987-88	103.90	305.81	103.67	316.01

\*Shipment Licence figures.

**Import of Tinsplate Waste** *for Kerala NRI Growth Fund*

3889. SHRI S. C. VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of tinsplate waste has increased during the last two years on account of shifting of this item from restricted list to OGL; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the unbridled import of tinsplate waste which is resulting in loss of foreign exchange and curtailment of installed indigenous capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) "Tin Plate Waste" as such is not classified under Indian Trade Classification and as such imports statistics are not separately maintained for this item.

**Export of Vegetable from Kerala to Kuwait**

3890. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports on the quantity and value of vegetables export from Trivandrum that has been adversely affected by the developments in Kuwait;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the average quantity and value of vegetables and other commodities exported to Kuwait from Trivandrum per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) It is too early to gauge the likely adverse impact of the developments in Kuwait on vegetable exports from Trivandrum.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Kerala NRI Growth Fund**

3891. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes submitted by the Kerala Government for Central/RBI clearance to tap NRI funds:

(b) whether the Kerala NRI Growth Fund scheme to mobilise finances from Non-resident Indians in United States and in West Asia has been cleared by RBI;

(c) the foreign exchange expected to be earned from the scheme; and

(d) how is the fund proposed to be administered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Backlog of Reserved Posts in Andhra Bank**

3892. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is huge backlog of reserved posts for promotions in the Andhra Pradesh Bank;

(b) if so, the backlog in promotional posts as on 30 June, 1990 and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to clear this backlog;

(c) Whether any representation has been received by Government from the All India Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minority Employees Welfare Association with regard to non-implementation of guidelines and the huge backlog in promotions; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Andhra Bank has reported that as

on 30-6-1990 it had a backlog of 166 reserved vacancies to be filled by promotion from Clerical to Officer cadre of the Bank and that the same has since been cleared by promoting sufficient suitable persons with effect from 6-8-1990.

**Import of Fire Protection Equipment**

3893. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports of the fire doors and windows by Indian Shipyards have been increasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of import licences issued during the period to Indian Shipyards and other bodies or firms; and

(c) the present rules under which imports of such items are covered within the policy framework?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) A statement indicating details of imports of Fire Protection doors and other related equipment is given below.

(c) Import of fire doors and windows is allowed only against specific licences.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of Imports of Fire Protection doors and other related equipments during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90*

**COCHIN SHIPYARD LIMITED**

Year	Imports
1987-88	Nil.
1988-89	217 Nos. class A & B Doors for Ship No. 007 imported from Sweden. Price Rs. 14.5 lakhs (SEK 636111).
1989-90	Nil.

**HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED**

Year	Imports
1987	Rs. 6.25 lakhs.
1988	Rs. 5.10 lakhs.
1989	Rs. 8.43 lakhs.

For construction of 4 Nos. offshore Patrol vessels for Indian Navy, fire protection doors and pannels imported for a value of Rs. 65,39,130 were supplied by the Indian Navy as a part of the Material Package.

**HOOGLY DOCK & PORT ENGINEERS LIMITED**

1987-88	Nil.
1988-89	One set for 400 Passenger Vessel for A&N and for Lighthouse Vessel was ordered during 1988-89 at a cost of Rs. 6.90 lakhs (FOB).
1989-90	Nil.

**Construction of New Hotels by ITDC**

3894. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct new hotels for low budget tourists in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) ITDC's Annual Plan for 1990-91 includes a lumpsum provision of Rs. 400 lakhs for new schemes, including low budget hotels. The location of these hotels

has not been identified so far. This will depend upon availability of suitable site and economic viability of the project.

#### **Explanation of long distance Television Transmission**

3895. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of the Delhi Doordarshan receiving long distance programmes from TV stations as far away as the USSR, China and South East Asian countries under certain conditions; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the findings of experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) It is very much possible for Doordarshan to receive, by use of appropriate facilities and via satellite, TV programmes originating from the foreign TV stations. This is in fact how Doordarshan telecasts, from time to time, live important international events from other countries. There have, however, been instances when TV signals were received on their own in some parts of India from distant countries through a freak phenomenon caused by abnormal atmospheric conditions especially during high sun spot activity. These instances are very occasional and the TV signals received are generally weak and irregular.

#### **Badla System**

3896. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'dual badla' system now in operation on the stock exchanges is helping bulls;

(b) the genesis of 'badla' system and its impact on money market;

(c) what check, if any, exercised over the source of funds with which big bull operators and large 'badla' brokers in the stock markets are operating;

(d) whether Government propose to discontinue such 'badla' system; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Deposits of SBI**

3897. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is decline in the deposits of the State Bank of India (SBI) as compared to other banks;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the SBI has any proposal to increase the rate of interest on certificate deposits; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on the deposits of the Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) State Bank of India has denied any decline in their deposits as compared to other banks. They are also not having any proposal to increase the rate of interest, on Certificate of Deposits, after having taken into account the economies of issuing of such certificates by them.

#### **Exploration of Minerals in Rajasthan**

3898. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:



(a) the names of Central & State Public Undertakings engaged in the exploration of minerals in Rajasthan;

(b) the work done by those Public Sector Undertakings in the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether any special scheme has been prepared any programme drawn to increase the mineral exploration in Rajasthan by those Public Sector Undertakings in Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Export of Medicinal Plants**

3899. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the export of medicinal plants during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the quantum of different kinds of medicinal plants proposed to be exported to different countries; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned by exporting those medicinal plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Bombay has proposed an export target of Rs. 95 crores for export of medicinal plants during 1990-91. No separate target for each individual item of medicinal plant has, however, been fixed.

#### **Royalty rate of Minerals in Rajasthan**

3900. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20th April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 5823, re: royalty on minerals in Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Study Group in respect of the revision of royalty rate of minerals deposited in Rajasthan has been taken into consideration by Government;

(b) if so, the specific recommendations made by the Study Group; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to raise the royalty rate of minerals in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Study Group for revising the rates of royalty wherever considered necessary, in respect of minerals other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing and minor minerals, are under consideration of the Government at present. After consideration, the specific rates will be notified by the Central Government in due course. The rates of royalty so notified are uniformly applicable throughout the country.

[Translation] 178-311

#### **Visit of Ministers, Secretary and High Officials from Foreign Countries for Trade Promotion**

3901. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ministers, Secretaries and high officials from foreign countries who visited India during 1989 for promotion of trade with their countries;

(b) the names of the countries with whom agreements have been signed in this regard; and

(c) the subjects on which agreements have been signed?

## THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN) : (a) to (c)

S. No.	Name of the Country	Details of the visiting Dignitaries	Whether any Agreement was signed	Subject of the Agreement signed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	USSR	Madame A. P. Biryukova, Dy. Prime Minister of the USSR.	No	No
2.	Czechoslovakia	Mr. H. E. Ing. Jan, Sterba, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia	No	No
3.	Bulgaria	Mr. Stefan Polendakov, Dy. Minister of Foreign Economic Relations of Bulgaria.	No	No
4.	USSR	Mr. Chepik, Soviet Dy. Minister of International Trade.	No	No
5.	Yugoslavia	Mr. H. E. Franc. Horvat, Federal Secretary for Foreign Economic Relations of Yugoslavia.	No	No
6.	USSR	Mr. V. F. Mordvinov, Dy. Minister, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, USSR.	No	No
7.	G.D.R.	Dr. H Marx, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, GDR.	No	No
8.	Guyana	Mr. Winton S. Murray, Minister for Trade and Tourism.	A Trade Protocol was signed.	In connection with the First meeting of the Indo- Guyanese Joint-Commis- sion.

9. Cuba	Mr. Ernesto Melendez, Minister/President of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration, Govt. of Republic of Cuba.	No	Called on Commerce Minister in March 1989 and discussed various matter of bilateral trade interest.
10. Afghanistan	The delegation was led by Minister of Afghanistan.	Yes	The validity of the Memorandum of Understanding on fresh fruit imports from Afghanistan was extended upto 31-3-90.
11. Australia	Delegation led by Prime Minister of Australia	No	No
12. Australia	Delegation led by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.	No	No
13. Australia	Delegation led by Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce.	No	No
14. China	Delegation led by the Chinese Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.	No	N.A. However a trade Protocol covering the period 20-9-89—19-9-90 was signed between the two sides.
15. Thailand	Delegations led by Prime Minister of Thailand	No	No
16. France	Delegation led by Mr. Jean Marie Rousch } Minister for Foreign Trade of France. (Total } number of Dignitaries, 13)	No	In connection with the meeting of the Indo-French Joint Committee.
17. Britain	Delegation led by the Rt. Hon. Lord. Yong of Graffham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. (Total number of Dignitaries 8)		

5

4

3

1 2

18. Geneva	Mr. Arthur Dunkel Director General GATT.	
19. Geneva	Mr. Arif Hussain, PA to DG, GATT.	
20. Brussels	Mr. Pamen, Deputy Director General, GATT	
21. Geneva	Mr. Arthur Dunkel, Director General, GATT.	
22. Geneva	Mr. Arif Hussain, PA to DG, GATT.	
23. China	Mr. Shen Juren, Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.	
24. China	Mr. Tang Yufeng, Deputy Director, Deptt. of Relations with International Organisation.	
25. China	Mr. He Wei, Commercial Counsellor, Chinese Embassy in India.	
26. China	Mr. Wang Shichun, Dy. Division Chief, Deptt. of Relations with International Organisation.	
27. China	Mr. H. E. Gandhu, Secretary, General Department, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.	
28. China	Mr. Chen Tuben, 3rd Secretary (Commercial), Chinese Embassy in India.	

These visits were in connection with the exchange of views relating to multi-lateral Trade Negotiations under Uruguay Round and were not for bilateral trade relations/promotions.

**Containers Service at Jaipur Airport**

3902. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of container service has been provided at Jaipur in view of large scale export of readymade garments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the facility of the container service is likely to be provided by Government at Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) With a view to facilitating exporters located at Jaipur, a Container Freight Station (CFS) has already been set up at the instance of the Government of India by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation (RAJSICO), who are also the managing agency for the Jaipur Air Cargo Complex. The sea containers duly stuffed can be transported either via Delhi Inland Container Depot or directly to gateway ports of Bombay and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port depending upon the requirements of the shippers. However, due to paucity of requisite direct air-capacity and infrastructural facilities, air containers for loading of export consignments are largely not available in the inland Air Cargo Complexes including Jaipur.

[English]

**Foreign Exchange Earning by Drug Industry**

3903. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

13—3 LSS/ND/90

(a) whether for discharging international debt, the nation has to create surpluses in foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether drug industry or some other industry makes a solid contribution in earning foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Since international debt is incurred in foreign currencies, debt obligations will have to be discharged in foreign currency. To discharge such debt obligations, steps are taken to augment foreign exchange earnings and save on expenditures in foreign exchange. Such steps include import-restraint, export-promotion, improvements in invisible earnings etc.

(c) and (d) Out of the estimated total foreign exchange earnings of Rs 27,681.47 crores from export of commodities in 1989-90, drugs and pharmaceuticals industry contributed Rs. 651.7 crores. The other principal commodities which contributed more than drugs and pharmaceuticals are tea, marine products, iron ore, leather, gems and jewellery, rubber & glass products, cotton fabrics, readymade garments and petroleum products.

**Checking of Industrial sickness by BIFR**

3904. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to rejuvenate the sick industries in West Bengal has been satisfactory, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to make amendments in the existing legislation to make the Board more

effective in checking industrial sickness, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this Board since its inception upto June 30, 1990, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) BIFR has been set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to tackle the problem of industrial sickness in respect of large and medium scale companies in the private sector. The performance of the Board in West Bengal as seen from the details of references registered under Section 15 of the Act and disposal as on 31-7-90 in the State is given below:

1. References registered	115
2. Dismissed as not maintainable	14
3. Effective registration (1—2)	101
4. Approved u/s 17(2) after the Board have satisfied that the company concerned can make its net-worth positive on its own within a reasonable period.	12
5. Schemes sanctioned u/s 18(4)	7
6. Draft schemes formulated and sent for consent/comment	7
7. Winding up recommended u/s 20(1) (including one case ordered for sale)	12
8. Prima-facie opinion formed for winding up and show-cause notice issued/objections, suggestions, called for	14
9. References from Supreme Court/High Court (disposed)	1
<b>TOTAL DISPOSAL:</b>	<b>52</b>

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain observations regarding functioning of BIFR have been made and suggestions from various quarters received recommending changes in the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The suggestions made for changes in the Act will be considered when amendments to this Act are proposed.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on BIFR since its inception upto 30th June, 1990 year-wise is given below:

Year	Expenditure (Rs.)
1986-87	69,03,231
1987-88	92,53,298
1988-89	110,57,163
1989-90	146,37,358
1990-91 (30/6)	46,25,988
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464,77,038</b>

**Japanese Credit to National Housing Bank**

3905. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan has agreed to extend credit to the National Housing Bank;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be made available for the purpose and details of the terms thereof; and

(c) the details of the urban sector housing proposed to be financed through this assistance and the number of families likely to be benefited thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Japan has pledged OECF assistance of Yen 2970 million to the Government of India for the Project. OECF loan assistance is given at an interest rate of 2.5% with a repayment period of 30 years, including a 10 year grace period.

(c) This line of credit is proposed to be utilised for providing funds for housing to medium income group families. The maximum size of the housing unit for which funding will be provided will be 40 sq. m. It is expected that about 6,400 families can be assisted under this Project.

#### Export of Fish and Dry Fish

3906. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of fish and dry fish during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to make any arrangements to directly purchase the fish caught by the small fishermen and export the catch themselves to give maximum benefit to the fishermen; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting fresh/frozen fish and dried fish during the last two years were as follows:—

1988-89—Rs. 3241.21 lakhs

1989-90—Rs. 4820.28 lakhs

(b) Government have no proposal to directly purchase fish caught by the small fishermen and export the catch.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Subsidised Financial assistance for Poultry Farming and Rabbitry

3907. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poultry farming and rabbitry have been accepted as rural industry;

(b) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) makes available subsidised financial assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of such units which have been given financial assistance in Salem District, Tamil Nadu during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that in terms of Section 2 of the NABARD Act, 1981, among other things, animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming have been construed as activities allied to 'Agriculture' whether or not undertaken jointly with agriculture. NABARD provides assistance to Banks for financing animal husbandry scheme including those for poultry and rabbit farming under diversified purposes.

(b) NABARD has further reported that it has been providing refinance assistance for financing various animal husbandry schemes including scheme for poultry and rabbit farming under diversified purpose. However, no subsidised financial assistance is envisaged under the scheme for poultry farming and rabbit rearing from NABARD.

(c) In view of (b) above the question does not arise.

191-92

**Probe into working of Nationalised Banks)**

3908. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the nationalised banks are in the red and they are hiding it under the secrecy clause of the Banking Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to probe into the working of nationalised banks and the Reserve Bank of India through Parliamentary Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and other steps Government propose to take to review the working of nationalised banks and the Reserve Bank of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) The nationalised banks prepare their Balance Sheets and Profit & Loss Accounts in the formats prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. In terms of the Statutes governing these banks, their accounts are audited by the auditors who are qualified to act as auditors of a company under the Companies Act, 1956. As per the annual accounts published by 19 out of 20 nationalised banks for the year 1989-90, the aggregate profits of these banks amount to Rs. 239.71 crores as compared to the annualised profits of the 20 nationalised banks for the year 1988-89 aggregating to Rs. 203.28 crores.

The nationalised banks are required to function within the legislative frame-work by which they have been constituted. The annual report of each of these banks is laid before the Parliament as per the statutory requirement. The Consolidated Report on the working of these banks is also laid before the Parliament every year. The working of the banks is

also reviewed at the meetings of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to Ministry of Finance and various other Committees of Parliament.

192-93

**IDBI Scheme to Encourage Industries in Backward Regions**

3909. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is exploring possibilities of encouraging industries in the backward regions in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the IDBI has since identified the industries to be set up in the no industry districts in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it extends concessional financial assistance for all new viable projects in notified backward areas and attaches high priority to dispersal of industries and efficient development of backward areas. IDBI, jointly with Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), commissioned during 1982-86 a No Industry District (NID) survey to identify industrial opportunities in 44 NIDs in various States. The study has resulted in identifying 122 projects involving capital investment of Rs. 363 crores with employment potential of 20,000 persons. Gadchiroli District in Maharashtra was identified as a NID in 1985. The District was, however, not covered in NID Survey.

IDBI have further reported that all India Financial Institutions have set up the Maharashtra Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (MITCON) for rendering indus-



trial consultancy services in Maharashtra. MITCON has so far prepared 47 feasibility reports for setting up units in specified backward areas of Maharashtra, including one feasibility report for Gadchiroli. MITCON has also rendered preliminary consultancy services to some entrepreneurs from Gadchiroli for setting up of industrial units.

19/3-84

**Central Assistance for Development of Tourism in U.P.**

3910. SHRI M. S. PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has sought central assistance for its tourism development plan during 1990-91 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism has prioritised the following projects/schemes for extending financial assistance to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91:—

1. Way side facilities at Khurja, Sitapur, Auriya, Khaga, Kalinjar, Lalitpur, Piprahwa, Bewar (Janpad Mainpur), Aligarh, Ramgarh, Mukteshwar in Kumaon region, Prempur, Jasoda, Mitersepur, Murad Nagar, Mangalore, Brijghat, Jaswant Nagar, Babrala in Badayun, Mohamdabad and Ghatiaghata.
2. Forest Lodge at Dudhwa National Park.
3. Sound and Light Show at Agra Fort.
4. Yatri Niwas at Haridwar.

5. Tourist complexes at Bithoor, Najafgarh, Pipausi and Chakeri.

6. Fast Food Counter at Shamli.

(b) Project proposals alongwith detailed estimates are awaited from the State Government.

**Development of Tourism in Kumaon (U.P.) by ITDC**

3911. SHRI M. S. PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has chalked out any plan to develop and promote tourism in the hills of Kumaon, especially Nainital (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Transmission range of Jagdalpur Doordarshan Kendra in Bastar**

3912. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission range of Jagdalpur Doordarshan Kendra in Bastar is being extended;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages likely to be covered;

(c) whether its extension would enable coverage of all the villages in Bastar district and if not, further proposals of Government in this regard; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for commissioning the transmitters in Jagdalpur and Kanker?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Jagdalpur is under replacement by a high power (1 KW) TV transmitter with a service range of about 60 kms. On its commissioning, about 1370 villages of Bastar district are expected to be brought under TV coverage, wholly or partially. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the district also as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of funds for the purpose.

(d) Whereas a low power (ICOW) TV transmitter is already functioning at Kanker, the establishment of the high power (1 KW) TV transmitter in replacement of the low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Jagdalpur is envisaged to be completed during 1991-92.

**Merger of a Nationalised Bank with another such Bank**

3913. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:**

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

**SHRIMATI GEETHA MUKHERJEE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has proposed the merger of one nationalised bank with another such bank;

(b) if so, the main objective behind this move;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the

representative organisations of employees and officers of the Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) and (b) A proposal from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard was received by the Government sometimes back.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have considered the proposal and taken a decision not to implement it at present.

[English].

**Setting up of TV Relay Station at Jagtial/Metiapalli**

3914. **SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a T.V. relay station either in Jagtial or in Metiapalli town in Karimnagar District; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):** (a) and (b) There is no approved scheme at present to establish a TV transmitter either in Jagtial or in Metiapalli. It is nevertheless the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service in the area as expeditiously as possible depending upon the availability of funds for the purpose.

197  
**Special Tribunals for Long  
 Outstanding Bank Loans** *A du an*

3915. **SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of recovery of huge amounts of loans sanctioned by the public sector banks to the institutions, individuals, etc. all over the country, pending in courts for several years; and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute special tribunals to deal with such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the number of recovery cases pending with Public Sector Banks all over the country of Rs. 50 lakhs and above as on 31st March, 1989 was 1,361. This included pending suits, decreed suits and other recalled accounts included in protested bills account.

(b) Government is already seized of the matter regarding setting up of Special Tribunals for the recovery of banks' dues.

*Inf. no. 211*  
**Closure of Research Division of  
 I&B Ministry**

3916. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to close down research division of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) A review of schemes/activities was undertaken to identify those schemes/activities which have either lost their utility or which have very little results to promise, so that such

schemes/activities could be wholly or partially discontinued and the resources could be redeployed for better utilisation in more needed sectors. As a result of this review some of the activities of the Research & Reference Division have been identified for discontinuance. A final decision, however, has not been taken in this matter

*101*  
**Customs Clearance of Photographic  
 Films**

3917. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the last eight months (ending 31 July, 1990) for customs clearance of Photographic Films and other materials, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared State-wise; and

(c) the reasons of non-clearance of the rest of the applications?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*102*  
**Boarding and Lodging Facilities Provided by ITDC in Punjab**

3918. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places in Punjab where boarding and lodging facilities are provided by the India Tourism Development Corporation or by Punjab Government;

(b) the amount spent for the development of tourism in the State during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government for development of tourist centres in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) ITDC is presently not providing any boarding and lodging facilities in Punjab. The existing boarding and lodging facilities provided by Punjab Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) in the State are indicated in the Statement below.

(b) ITDC's Annual Plan 1990-91 does not include any scheme/project for development of tourism in Punjab. However, the Central Department of Tourism released an amount of Rs. 49.27 lakhs during last three years to Govt. of Punjab for various sanctioned tourism projects.

(c) and (d) In consultation with the State Govt., the central Deptt. of Tourism has prioritised the following

projects for development of tourism in Punjab during 1990-91 :—

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1.	Wayside facilities at Nawashehar between Chandigarh and Jalandhar	10.00
2.	Wayside facilities at Barnala	10.00
3.	Wayside facilities at Faridkot	10.00
4.	Wayside facilities at Kapurthala	10.00
5.	Tourist Complex at Bhatinda	15.00
		55.00

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Place</i>	<i>Particulars of boarding and/or lodging facilities</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amritsar	International hotel with 55 rooms
2.	Ludhiana	Amaltas Tourist Complex with 25 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
3.	Pathankot	Gulmohar tourist Complex with 25 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
4.	Neelo (Distt. Ludhiana)	Queens Flowers Tourist Complex with 6 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
5.	Ropar	Pink cassia Tourist Complex with 16 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
6.	Nangal	Kadamb Tourist Complex with 16 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
7.	Sirhind	Maulsari Tourist Complex with 4 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
8.	Anandpur Sahib	Champa Tourist Complex with 5 huts.

1	2	3
9.	Wagah (Amritsar)	Chameli Tourist Complex with 4 rooms Bar and Restaurant.
10.	Madhopur	Coral Tourist Complex with 4 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
11.	Phagwara	Blue Bells Tourist Complex with 5 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
12.	Kartarpur	Mognalia Tourist Complex with 4 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
13.	Malout (Bhatinda)	Silver Oak Tourist Complex with 2 rooms, Bar and Restaurant.
14.	Sangrur	Khanauri Restaurant.
15.	Jallundhar	Clock Tower Restaurant.

**Floor Price of Natural Rubber**

3919. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the floor price of natural rubber at present;

(b) when it was fixed;

(c) whether there is a demand for revising the floor price; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) The Government does not fix any floor price for natural rubber, as the return to the growers with reference to the existing bench-mark price is sufficiently remunerative. Moreover, the bench-mark price is regularly updated based on cost-study reports.

The endeavour of the Government, however, is to safeguard the interests of both the growers and the rubber consuming industry.

**Import of Rubber from Malaysia**

3920. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of rubber imported from Malaysia during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): The details of Rubber imported from Malaysia during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Quantity (in M.Ts)
1987-88	36,734
1988-89	47,468
1989-90	22,050

**Waiver of Debts of Farmers, Artisan, etc. in Maharashtra**

3921. SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has submitted the scheme of waiver of rural artisans and agriculturists debts to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, if so, the details of the Scheme;

(b) whether, while waiving debts of farmers of Maharashtra, the condition of "Paisewari or Annewari" (Crop final estimates) is not to be taken into account;

(c) whether there would be no waiver of bank loans for artisans, if the artisans reside in urban centres?

(d) where most of the rural artisans in Vidarbha Region had been traditionally residing in urban centres; and

(e) if so, whether these artisans would get the benefit of debt waiver?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):**

(a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the Maharashtra State Government has finalised the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme for Cooperatives and the same is in general conformity with the Government of India's scheme.

(b) In terms of the Central Scheme, the Manager of the Bank has to verify whether the village to which the borrower belongs has experienced bad crop year under the Annewari System.

(c) to (e) Government of India has considered the issue of extending debt relief to weavers and artisans in urban areas and it has now been decided that these categories may also be included within the framework of the present scheme. In view of the above decision, the artisans residing in such areas, will also be entitled to the benefit of debt relief.

#### Tea Auctions

3922. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:**  
**SHRI RAM NAIK:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove the current restrictions on participation in tea auctions;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been a fall in prices of tea offered in auctions;

(d) if so, to what extent the tea prices have fallen; and

(e) the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN):** (a) to (c) Due to appreciable fall in tea prices in the tea auction centres, the restrictions on participation in tea auctions have been withdrawn.

(d) and (e) There has been a fall between Rs 7 and Rs. 9 per kg. for different varieties in the different auction centres. Government is regularly monitoring auction prices and keeping a close watch on price situation.

**Export Policy for East Europe and Soviet Union**

3923. **SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an aggressive export policy to tap vast potential markets emerging in East Europe and the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which scheme is likely to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN):** (a) to (c) Apart from the general around thrust on export promotion, Government is taking a number of measures to promote exports to the East European countries including the USSR which is the most important trading partner in this

region. These steps include (a) Greater marketing thrust in the changed economic environment including more effective participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, etc., (b) Promotion of direct contacts at the Commercial Enterprise level including increased inter-action between the business chambers of the two countries; (c) Diversification and expansion of the structure of trade by adding new items and increasing the volume thereof; and (d) Greater emphasis on new forms of economic cooperation like Joint Ventures.

[*Translation*]

**Poor Reception of T.V. Programme of Mujaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and Madhubani**

3924. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that the people of Mujaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga and Madhubani do not get a clear reception of T.V. programmes;

(b) if so, the measure proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

The details are given as follows:—

**High Power (1 KW) TV Transmitter, Muzaffarpur :**

No major problem has been reported about the functioning of the High power (1 KW) TV Transmitter at

Muzaffarpur. There have been, however, requests for augmentation of its power especially to improve TV service in the northern parts of Bihar bordering Nepal. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend satisfactory TV service to the uncovered/weakly covered parts of the country as expeditiously as possible. This objective can be, however, achieved only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of adequate resources for the purpose.

**Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitter, Sitamarhi :**

The transmitter antenna and the mast of the Low Power TV Transmitter at Sitamarhi suffered a damage as a result of heavy gale and storm in June this year. The antenna was repaired and mounted, as an interim measure, on a mast of reduced height. This has adversely affected the service range of this transmitter. Action has, however, been initiated to rectify the situation.

**Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitter, Madhubani :**

The TV transmitter at Madhubani is at present functioning on reduced power because of a fault which developed in one of its sub-units. Action has been initiated to repair/replace the defective sub-unit. The performance of this transmitter was also adversely affected because of interruption in the power supply. A new Diesel Generator has since been provided at the transmitting Centre to overcome this difficulty.

**Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitter, Darbhanga :**

The TV Transmitter at Darbhanga is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

**Loans advanced by RRBS in Madhya Pradesh**

3925. SHRI KANKAR MUNDARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the

total amount of loans advanced by regional rural banks under different schemes in Balaghat, Siwani and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh since 1987, till date, scheme-wise and year-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that the data reporting system does not generate the information

district-wise but is collected purpose-wise and Bank-wise. While the districts of Balaghat and Mandla are covered by Mandla-Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara-Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank covers the districts of Chhindwara and Seoni. The purpose-wise details of disbursements made by Mandla-Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Chhindwara-Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank in their respective areas of operation since 1987 are under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose/Year	Mandla-Balaghat			Chhindwara-Seoni		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
ST (Crops)	0.17	2.82	0.02	4.97	7.66	19.19
Term Loan (Agriculture)	14.49	80.57	1.35	109.10	58.64	64.46
Term Loan (Allied)	12.07	..	0.86	28.31	26.62	37.46
Rural Artisans	4.71	43.27	12.46	11.91	15.45	16.58
Retail Trade	51.56	..	54.10	64.27	76.10	91.80
Others	1.88	..	15.09	4.21	5.54	20.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84.88</b>	<b>126.66</b>	<b>83.88</b>	<b>222.77</b>	<b>190.01</b>	<b>250.25</b>

[English]

**Transfer of Officers in Malanjhand Copper Project**

3926. **SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE:** Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gazetted officers in Malanjhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh and the number thereof who have completed five years services in this project;

(b) whether Government are considering to transfer those officials who have completed five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD**

**KHAN):** (a) Malanjhand Copper Project (MCP) in Madhya Pradesh is one of the units of Hindustan Copper Limited, a public sector undertaking under Department of Mines. As such the officers are not classified as gazetted. However, total number of executives in MCP are as under:—

Class I 171 including 86 who have completed 5 years service in MCP.

Class II 51 all have completed 5 years service in MCP.

(b) and (c) Transfer of employees of the company are made at company level and Government is not concerned with the same. At present M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited have no policy of transferring an employee merely on the ground of completion of 5 years.



209  
**Scheme of UTI for Mobilisation of Savings**

3927. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India is considering any scheme for mobilising savings to be repaid to unit holders after some passage of time in gold;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) by when the Scheme will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) UTI had proposed a scheme in 1988. The Government has not so far approved the scheme.

Clearance of Import Export Cargo

3928. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing procedures involved in transport and clearance of import and export cargo are cumbersome, time consuming and expensive;

(b) whether with the growth of containerisation, the cost of documentation has further increased; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Govt. for further simplification of procedures and documentation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CCI & E Notification

3929. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of items whose export have been considerably reduced from India as a result of Notification No. 184/89 issued by CCI & E;

(b) whether these items are being exported by joint venture companies

of Indian origin from Thailand and Malaysia outplacng Indian Companies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Public Notice No. 184 was issued to find out the real value addition involved in exports under the advance licensing regime, by taking into consideration value of all imported inputs on the one hand against f.o.b. export realisation on the other. This scrutiny led to decline in the export of some items in the drug sector in particular, such as Amoxycillin Trihydrate, Ampicillin Trihydrate, Cephallaxin Monohydrate, Erythromycin Sterate BP which did not meet the minimum value addition requirement of 33% as per Advance Licensing Policy.

(b) Information on the exports made by joint venture companies of Indian origin from Thailand and Malaysia outplacng Indian companies is not maintained.

(c) Keeping in view the input costs on the one hand and export realisation on the other, the Headquarters Advance Licensing Committee, in exercise of its powers, has recently reduced the minimum value addition requirement for some of the above drug items to 25% to facilitate their exports under the Advance Licensing Scheme.

[Translation]

I.T.D.C. Hotels in Metropolitan Cities

3930. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Bangalore;

(b) whether Union Government propose to set up more such hotels in these cities to promote tourism, and

(c) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) ITDC presently operates 8 hotels in Delhi and one hotel each at Calcutta and Bangalore. It has no hotel in Bombay.

(b) and (c) There is presently no proposal to set up any new ITDC hotel at Bombay, Delhi or Bangalore. However, ITDC may be interested in constructing a budget hotel in Calcutta provided a suitable site at reasonable rates is available to them, and the project is found commercially viable.

#### Verification of Tribe Certificate of Bank Employees

3931. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had issued instructions in September, 1989 to the banks including the UCO Bank to verify the tribe certificates furnished by their employees;

(b) the action taken by each bank so far in this regard; and

(c) the number of cases of furnishing false certificates reported and the action taken against those employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information has been received from 22 of the 28 Public Sector Banks. While 2 banks viz. Andhra Bank and Dena Bank are reported to have referred 9 cases to the Scrutiny Committee. Pune for verification of the Tribe Certificates, the 19 other banks are reported not to have come across any such case so far.

Bank of India, as on 31-12-1989 had 16 cases of alleged false Tribe Certificates. In one case concerned employee has been removed from service and the remaining 15 cases are under investigation.

[English] 2 12

#### Period of Panel for Appointment of Members of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

3932. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any period prescribed for the panel/select list prepared under Rule 4 of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal Member (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The life of the panel is normally 12 months, extendable by 6 months in exceptional circumstances.

#### Seizure of Silver and Gold in First Half of July, 1990

3933. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the various anti-smuggling agencies seized silver and gold during the first half of July, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the gold and silver hauls made during the period indicating the value thereof separately;

(c) whether any gangs of smugglers have been found active and operative in the smuggling business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The quantity and value of gold and silver seized by the Customs authorities throughout the country during the first half of July, 1990 is given in the table below:

	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
Gold	237	8.04
Silver	15,066	10.64

The above figures are provisional.

(c) and (d) Certain gangs working on behalf of and in co-operation with smuggling syndicates located in certain foreign countries have been found to be active.

**Setting up of a Sponge Iron Plant by KIOCL in Karnataka**

3934. SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has proposed to set up a sponge iron plant and a second pellet plant at Mangalore in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total capacity and estimated cost of the above proposed plants;

(c) the details of the source of finance for these plants; and

(d) by when these plants are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to set up a Sponge Iron Plant of a capacity of 0.75 million tonnes of HBI per year. KIOCL also have a proposal for expansion of capacity of iron ore concentrate from 7.5 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes and of iron ore pellets from 3 million tonnes to 6 million tonnes per annum.

(c) and (d) For the proposed Sponge Iron Plant, a detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared. The expansion proposal is also yet to be considered by PIB.

The precise implementation schedule, mode of financing etc. will be known after the DPR is ready and investment decision is taken on the proposals.

**Advanced Technology Centre for Coffee**

3935. SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an advanced technology centre as a joint venture of the Union Government, Coffee Board and some private firms at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether there is a demand to set up the proposed unit at Chikkamagalur or Hassan in Karnataka instead of Bangalore where coffee is actually grown; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) An idea of establishing a Centre for Advanced Coffee Technology as a joint venture involving the Centre for Technology Development, the Coffee Board, Government of India and coffee related industries has been mooted.

(b) and (c) There is no demand as such to set up the centre at Hassan or Chikkamagalur

**Participation of Casual Artists in Doordarshan/All India Radio**

3936. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the general direction given to Doordarshan and All India Radio for the participation of casual artists in the programmes;

(b) whether complaint have been received that these directions are being violated; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN-DRA): (a) General direction given to Doordarshan and All India Radio for the participation of the casual artists in the programmes is to provide adequate opportunities to these artistes subject to their suitability for a programme, quality of performance, the need for variety and programme requirements; and

(b) and (c) Whenever such complaints are received, they are looked into and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

**Fixation of Fee for Lawyers**

3937. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix the maximum and minimum limit for the fee charged by lawyers of Supreme Court and High Courts:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA-TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation] <sup>कॉमर्स</sup>  
216-10  
**Pending Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts**

3938. SHRI C. G. GAMIT:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HOD-LYA GAVIT:  
SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts for the last 1 to 5 years, 5 to 10 years, 10 to 15 years, 15 to 20 years and more than 20 years, separately; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government for disposal of these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIA-TION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The available information is furnished in the Statement below.

(b) Besides increasing the Judge strength, various steps like grouping of cases involving common question of law, constitution of special benches have been taken by the Government for speedy disposal of cases. The Government have also constituted a Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts to make an indepth study of problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

**STATEMENT**

*Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts as on 31-12-1989*

Name of the Court	No. of cases pending		
	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years
1	2	3	4
<b>SUPREME COURT</b> (**Regular Hearing matters only)	**14948	**18057	**6480
<b>HIGH COURTS</b>			
1. Allahabad	226090	134145	30245
2. Andhra Pradesh	33811	3050	49

1	2	3	4
3. Bombay	76264	32870	8649
4. Calcutta	84456	64752	21741
5. Delhi	51128	23131	7600
6. Guwahati	12050	3581	146
7. Gujarat	37403	19737	2872
8. Himachal Pradesh*	5117	3515	964
9. Jammu & Kashmir	24924	6753	486
10. Karnataka	40572	10409	619
11. Kerala	46074	10005	17
12. Madhya Pradesh	24313	3632	1230
13. Madras	128704	40954	1463
14. Orissa	19153	6321	633
15. Patna*	36510	7537	3635
16. Punjab & Haryana	37701	14059	1792
17. Rajasthan*	35394	14006	956
18. Sikkim	35	1	..

Note : \*Indicate figures as on 30-6-89

[English]

**Import of Modern Equipments for Mining**

3939. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the imported equipments to be used in various mines in the current financial year;

(b) the names of the countries from where the said equipments have been imported; and

(c) the plan of Government for the import of such sophisticated equipments in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Advertisements to Small and Medium Dailies/Weekly Newspapers, Madhya Pradesh**

3940. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of

15-3 LSS/ND/90

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of advertisements given to the small and medium dailies and weekly newspapers of Madhya Pradesh during the last seven months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act, 1955**

3941. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has proposed an amendment to Section 19 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is to amend section 19 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 so as to enable the women in Sindhi community to file a petition in the Court where she is residing in case there is any dispute between her and her husband. This situation is peculiar in the Sindhi community as marriages are generally solemnised at the bridegroom's place.

It is considered worthwhile to refer the matter to the National Commission for Women as and when constituted for their views.

[English]

**Reorganisation of Film Distribution Network**

3942. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI M V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) propose to reorganise film distribution network in the country by expending its production and film financing activities;

(b) if so, whether the NFDC has submitted proposals to the Planning Commission for clearance;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals;

(d) whether due to video piracy the NFDC has failed to promote film industry; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto with details of remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN-DRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the proposals of the National Film Develop-

ment Corporation (NFDC) for the Plan outlay of the Corporation during Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the statement below.

(d) and (e) Video Piracy is posing a major problem in promoting the interests of the film industry. The NFDC, along with Trade bodies of the Industry, have promoted a company called 'INFACT' to help combat video piracy. The State Governments have also been requested to take stringent action under the Copy Right Act to curb piracy.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing proposed Plan outlay of the N.F.D.C. during the 8th Five Year Plan*

Activity	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed Plan Outlay
Film Financing and Production	3070
Theatre Construction	1730
Import and Distribution	1800
Projects Replacements and Modernisation	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6900</b>

**Nationalisation of Co-operative Banks**

3943. SHRI MANIKRAO HOD-LYA GAVIT:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for nationalisation of a co-operative bank;

(b) whether any proposal is under the consideration of Government to nationalise some co-operative banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names and number of co-operative banks proposed to be nationalised; and

(e) the number and names of co-operative banks which were scheduled during the last two years?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Urban Co-operative Banks. These banks established in the country are owned by a large number of members and each member has only one vote irrespective of the size of his shareholding. Such banks like other co-operative institutions are based on principle of mutual help. The question of existence of any criteria to be followed for their nationalisation, as commonly understood, does not arise.

(e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that 11 Urban Co-operative Banks have been included in the second schedule to RBI Act, 1934 with effect from 1 September 1988 and thereafter no other Primary Co-operative Bank has been scheduled till date. The names of 11 Primary Co-operative Banks are given below:—

1. Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay
  2. Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
  3. Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
  4. Development Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
  5. Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune.
  6. Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
  7. Rajkot Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rajkot.
  8. Kalapur Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad.
  9. Surat Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Surat.
  10. Sangli Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sangli.
  11. Rupee Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pune.
- 221-21 Sm 20/8/88  
News item "Gold Bars Worth 38 lakhs Seized"

3944. **SHRI MANIKRAO HOD-LYA GAVIT:**  
**SHRI R. M. BHOYE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

captioned "Gold bars worth 38 lakhs seized" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 7 August, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further action taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Inter-Bank Market in Foreign Currencies

3945. **SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has allowed an inter-bank market in foreign currencies on an experimental basis following a representation from the banks;

(b) the international currencies in which this inter-bank market will deal in to start with;

(c) the mode of borrowing by these banks in the international market; and

(d) the manner in which these banks will deal with the currencies of the Gulf countries and their transactions with the Gulf banks in the wake of the present West Asian crisis?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To start with, the transactions will be restricted to US dollars only.

(c) According to the Reserve Bank of India, the borrowings are in the form of temporary overdraft from overseas branches/correspondents to meet unforeseen requirements in the normal course of business.

(d) The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to deal in Gulf currencies on commercial considerations.

**Alleged Harassment of Person coming from Abroad by Customs Officials**

3946. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the harassment by Customs officials of those persons coming home abroad especially from the Gulf countries;

(b) whether any such cases of harassment by Customs officials have been reported from Bombay or any other International Airport during 1989 and 1990, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to protect the passengers from such harassment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Report of Cinematograph Review Committee**

3948. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to review the Cinematograph Act, 1952 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

**Foreign Branches of Indian Banks**

3949. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
DR. BENGALI SINGH:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Indian Banks abroad along with their locations country-wise;

(b) the total number of employees engaged therein as on June 30, 1990 and the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the number of bank employees sent abroad during the last three years and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(d) whether there are instructions regarding posting of proportionate number of SCs/STs in bank branches in foreign countries and are these being followed;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) At present 9 Indian banks are operating 114 branches abroad. Their bank-wise and country-wise break-up is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are 447 Indian based officers/staff in foreign branches of Indian banks of which 9 belong to SC/ST.

(d) and (e) Para 17.17 of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (7th Edition) issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, lays down that while it will not be possible to provide for any specific norm of relaxation in favour of SC/ST employees in the matter of posting in foreign countries, when a Ministry/Department etc., makes selection of persons for posting in its units located in a foreign country, it should see that eligible employees belonging to SCs and STs are also considered along with others for such postings. There is no provision regarding posting of proportionate number of SC/ST officials in the foreign countries.



**STATEMENT**

*Bank-wise and Country-wise break up of overseas branches of Indian banks as on date*

Country	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bank of Overseas	Canara Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	State Bank of India	Syndicate Bank	UCO Bank	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Bahamas	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
3. Bahrain	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
4. Belgium	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
5. Cayman Islands	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
6. Channel Islands	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Fiji Islands	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
8. France	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
9. Guyana	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Hongkong	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	7
11. Japan	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Kenya		6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
13. Mauritius		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
14. Maldivé Islands		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
15. Oman		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
16. Panama		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
17. South Korea		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
18. Sri Lanka		..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	5
19. Singapore		..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	7
20. Seychelles		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
21. Thailand		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
22. U.S.A.		1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7
23. U.K.		11	13	..	1	..	..	5	1	2	33
24. UAE		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
25. F. R. Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>114</b>

[English] from AS Steel

Steel Prices 227

3950. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of steel consumption registered during Sixth and Seventh Plan Period;

(b) the estimated growth rate of steel consumption by the end of Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether there is steep rise in the prices of steel; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the current high prices of steel?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) and (b) Compound annual growth rates of steel consumption have been as follows:

Sixth Plan	4.49%
Seventh Plan	5.62%
Eighth Plan (projected)	8.35%

(c) and (d) The Joint Plant Committee (JPC) has not announced any input cost-based price increase after January, 1989 for the integrated steel plants.

[Translation]

Demands of Officers of Insurance Companies in Punjab

3951. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers of the National Insurance Company Limited, the United India Insurance Company Limited, the New India Assurance Company Limited and the Oriental Insurance Company Limited in Punjab went on mass casual leave in May, 1990;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Revision of pay scales, improvement in Non-core benefits, improvement in promotion policy, increase in Conveyance and Travelling Allowance, restoration of cost-saving Production incentive, etc.

(c) Government have already issued a Gazette Notification dated 13-6-1990 revising the pay scales and allowances. The other demands are being processed by the GIC Management in Consultation with the General Insurance Development Officers Association.

[English]

Court Cases Relating to Reservation for SCs/STs in Banks

3952. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe individuals and association in various High Courts regarding non-implementation of reservation rules in promotions and for clearance of backlog of vacancies both in recruitment and promotions in nationalised banks during the last three years;

(b) the number of such cases pending as on the 30 June, 1990; and

(c) the number of cases decided during the last three years and the number out of them where the decisions went against the respective nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) The information has been received from 6 of the 20 Nationalised Banks. These six banks have reported that 12 cases have been filed in various High Courts of the country against them by individual employees belonging to SC/ST and their Associations for alleged non-implementation of reservation policy during the

last three years. They have further reported that there were 11 cases pending as on 30-6-1990 and no case has gone against them during the last three years. *23105 : 02/19/90*

**Eligibility Limit for Export/House Status**

3953. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from handicrafts and garments exporters to further reduce the eligibility limit for getting export house status to Rs. 3 crores; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has not been accepted.

**Foreign Exchange Remittances by NRIs**

3954. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the NRIs regarding poor service and undue delay by the Indian Banks in financial transactions offered to them; and

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and the action taken or are proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Complaint from Non-Resident Indians against banks in India, as and when received by Reserve Bank of India and Government, are taken up with the concerned banks and appropriate remedial action is taken. These complaints generally relate to delay in crediting the proceeds of remittances received from abroad by banks in India, delay in crediting the amount of fixed deposits on maturity, etc.

*232*  
**Credit Management in Banks**

3955. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit management in the public sector banks is satisfactory;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the concrete measures proposed to be taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the credit management in the public sector banks is generally satisfactory. However, it has come across certain instances of commissions and omissions on the part of the various functionaries of the bank in extending credit without adhering to various guidelines, lending principles and banking norms.

The banks have their own operational manuals detailing the procedures and guidelines for sanction of advances/post-sanction follow-up of such advances to various categories of borrowers. RBI has also issued from time to time instructions/guidelines for strengthening of the operational and procedural matters relating to sanction of different categories of advances on the basis of the irregularities noticed during the course of inspection or scrutiny of the records as and when major frauds come to its notice. Clear instructions have been issued and reiterated often requiring all the commercial banks to look into the staff accountability whenever there is loss or possibility of loss in any portfolio of the bank and to award deterrent punishment to the delinquent officials so as to serve as a warning to others.

RBI also supervises and monitors the activities of commercial banks in India both public as well as private through periodical inspections, by calling for various returns, interaction with banks etc.

[*Translation*]

**Hotels and Women Hostels in Bihar run by ITDC**

3956. **SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels and women hostels constructed in Bihar by India Tourism Development Corporation during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct some more women hostels, youth hostels, hotels and yatri-niwās in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the present capacity of hotels in Bihar is sufficient to meet the increasing demand of the tourists; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) ITDC has commission-ed the following hotels in the State of Bihar during the last two years:

<i>Name of the Hotel</i>	<i>Date of Commis-sioning</i>	<i>Star Category</i>	<i>Capacity Rooms</i>
Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya	10-07-88	3	30
Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi (Jt. Venture)	13-04-88	3	30

ITDC does not construct or operate any hostel for women.

(b) and (c) ITDC's Annual Plan for 1990-91 does not include any provision of setting up of new accommo-dation units in Bihar.

Regarding construction of Yatri Niwases in Bihar, the Central Depart-ment of Tourism gives financial assist-ance to all State Governments on receipt of proposals from them sub-ject to inter-se-priority, availability of funds, etc. The State Government of Bihar has indicated its interest to set up a Yatri Niwas each at Gaya and Vaisali. However, the detailed propos-al indicating site etc. has not yet been received from the State Govern-ment.

Department of Women & Child Welfare (Ministry of Human Resource Development), Government of India operates a scheme to set up working women's hostel in collaboration with voluntary organisations, duly recom-mended by concerned State Govern-ment. Under this scheme six work-

ing women hostels with a total capa-city to accommodate 335 working women sanctioned for the State of Bihar at the following locations:

1. Patna
2. Ranchi
3. Rohtas
4. Madhubani
5. Nawhatta
6. Dorpa

Out of these, the hostel at Ranchi and Patna with the combined capacity to accommodate 97 women is opera-tional. The remaining four are at various stages of construction. In ad-dition, a new proposal has been re-ceived by the Central Department of Women & Child Welfare from a voluntary organisation called Rajindar Siksha Samiti, Sitamadhi to set up a working women hostel, but this has not been recommended by the State Government so far.

The Central Department of Youth Affairs & Sports (Ministry of Human

Resource Development) administers the scheme for construction of Youth Hostels in Bihar. Apart from Youth Hostel in Patna which is under construction, four more Youth Hostels have been allocated during the Seventh Plan. However, the location of these hostels has not yet been identified by the State Government.

(d) and (e) The following approved hotels are functioning in the State of Bihar:

<i>Star Category</i>	<i>No. of Hotels</i>	<i>No. of rooms</i>
5-Star	1	79
3-Star	5	179
2-Star	7	163
To be classified	5	137

Bihar would require additional accommodation with growth in tourist traffic. To meet this demand, private sector is being encouraged through various incentives provided by the Central and State Governments to set up more accommodation units of different categories.

[English]

**Cut in Customs Duty**

3957. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India have offered to cut customs duties by 30 per cent for over 2500 items,

(b) if so, whether the Indian offer is now being discussed by the negotiating group on tariff for the Uruguay Round;

(c) if so, what are the items on which there will be a duty cut; and

(d) to what extent India's offer has been accepted, and it will be beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) India has made an initial

and conditional offer of thirty per cent reduction in basic duty in six equal annual instalments on about 2500 tariff lines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The items covered are raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods from Chapters 25 to 97 of the Harmonised System of customs classification with a few exceptions.

(d) India's trading partners have welcomed the Indian offer. Our offer is conditional upon the entire result of Uruguay Round being satisfactory to us and in particular upon our receiving satisfaction in the area of textiles.

**Bombay Stock Exchange**

3958. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Stock Exchange propose to amend the byelaws regarding share transfers that give an unfair advantage to the selling broker;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) According to the information furnished by the Stock Exchange, Bombay, it has no proposal at present to amend its Bye-laws relating to share transfers.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Import of Capital Goods with Export Obligation**

3959. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the scheme for the import of capital goods on concessional rates of duty with export obligation to new exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for widening the scope of the scheme; and

(d) to what extent concessions would give push to the exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) It is proposed to also examine requests received from applicants other than those having 3 years of past export performance, on merits, at the level of Committee of Secretaries chaired by Commerce Secretary.

(c) The proposed inclusion of new exporters within the ambit of the scheme on the basis of merits of each case is aimed at boosting up the country's export by making export-production more competitive.

(d) It is expected that concessional duty import of capital goods will result in additional export earnings equal to 3 times the c.i.f. value of the capital goods imported under this scheme, within a period of four years.

#### **Value Addition Norms for Computer Hardware Export**

3960. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the value addition norms for computer hardware exports;

(b) if so, to what extent it is proposed; and

(c) by what time final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Suggestions have

been received stating that reduction in value addition may contribute to increased export earnings. The value addition under appropriate schemes of export production is prescribed having regard to the relevant variable parameters such as net foreign exchange earned, cost and source of inputs, conversion efficiency, competition in the international market, technology progression of the product, balance of comparative advantage, destination mix of exports etc. and in relation to the merits of the proposal. The critical criteria is the net positive gain in foreign exchange.

#### **Tele Serials shown on Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra**

3961. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tele serials shown on Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra during 1989 upto the end of June 1990;

(b) the criteria norms for selection of the tele serials;

(c) the amount paid to each tele serial by the Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra;

(d) whether the tele serials of the same set of Directors are selected every time by the Bangalore Doordarshan; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to encourage new Directors?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Demands of Bank Officers**

3962. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Bank Officers Confederation submitted a memorandum to the President on 30 July, 1990;

(b) if so, the main demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The AIBOC in its memorandum has demanded restructuring of banking system, take over of private sector banks, bipartism and industrial relations, participative management, amendment to Industrial Disputes Act, constitution of administrative tribunal for bank officers, pension, staff shortage, etc.

(c) Government welcomes any suggestion that would help further improvement in the banking system. While the Government appreciates AIBOC's gesture towards better customer service, productivity and efficiency, some of the issues like staff shortage, alleged unilateral actions of the Government/Indian Bank's Association in varying the settled service conditions of offices, etc. are misconceived and did not warrant any specific action on the part of the Government.

**Conference of State Law Ministers**

3963. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI:

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the State Law Ministers was held in New Delhi in July, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of that conference;

(c) whether Government are evolving a system to ensure quick and cheap justice to people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The views widely shared at the meeting of Law Ministers were that there should be proper screening of cases to be filed by Government, that vacancies in judiciary should be filled up expeditiously, that judicial administration should be modernised, that Section 80 CPC notices should be carefully screened to redress genuine grievances of citizens at that stage itself, that principles of natural justice should be adhered to at every stage in administration, that efforts should be made to devise alternative procedures for resolving differences before they become disputes in courts and that Governments should be encouraged to refer disputes involving Government Departments to Lok Adalats.

(c) and (d) Various steps like grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of special benches, etc., have been taken to reduce pendency of cases in courts. A Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted by the Government in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in courts and to suggest remedial measures.

**Exports by Agarbatti Industry**

3964. SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agarbatti industry is facing grave challenge and competition in overseas markets from Japan and China; and



(b) if so, the steps taken to help the industry to have its due position in the overseas markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To promote exports of agarbatti, cash compensatory support @10% and import replenishment @15% have been granted. Other incentives available for exporting units in general such as duty free import of raw materials under Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme, Duty drawback, exemption under section 80 HCC of Income Tax, in respect of export profits, retention of 10% of foreign exchange earnings for export promotion activities etc., are also available to exporters of agarbatti.

**Incentives to States to aid exports**

3965. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the federation of Indian Export Organisation has urged Government to provide incentives to the States to aid exports and create infrastructure for it;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated by Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what type of incentives are provided by Union Government to the States to aid exports at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, some general suggestions in this regard are being made by different organisations including the FIEO.

(d) The general package of export promotion measures including infrastructure incentives are available to the exporters in all States.

[*Translation*]

**Foreign Tours of Chairmen of Public Sector Banks**

3966. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign tours undertaken by Chairman of each public sector bank during the last two years, year-wise, alongwith the objectives of each such tour; and

(b) the total amount spent as travelling allowance on the above foreign tours and the amount of such allowance paid to each bank Chairman, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Time Allotted to National Languages over T.V.**

3967. SHRI A. K. A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of total telecast time among various national languages and English during the last four quarters, State-wise, language-wise and quarter-wise;

(b) the corresponding break-up of telecast time of national programmes among various national languages and English; and

(c) the policy regarding the allocation of time to the national languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Tea Plantation in Pithoragarh District,  
Uttar Pradesh**

3968. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to  
set up new tea plantations in Pithora-  
garh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the locations thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Govern-  
ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHA-  
RAN): (a) to (c) To identify areas  
suitable for tea cultivation in U.P.,  
the Government of U.P. has appointed  
a Consultancy Firm to undertake a  
Feasibility-cum-Pre-Investment study  
including preparation of a Project Re-  
port which is awaited.

**Regional Languages Programmes**

3969. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether adequate time is given  
to regional language programmes re-  
layed by All India Radio and Door-  
darshan so that regional language and  
culture are reflected in them;

(b) if so, the total time allotted dur-  
ing the current year to the program-  
mes on culture and languages of the  
Kumaon and Garhwal division of  
Uttar Pradesh by Delhi and Lucknow  
station of these two media;

(c) whether the time allotted to  
these programmes is sufficient; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to  
allot more time to these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING

AND MINISTER OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
P. UPENDRA): (a) Within pro-  
gramme constraints, attempts are  
made to maximise the time given to  
regional language programmes;

(b) The bulk of the programmes  
from All India Radio, Almora and  
All India Radio, Najibabad in Ku-  
maon and Garhwal regions, relate to  
the culture of the region and are in  
the regional language. The local dia-  
lect is also used.

As regards Doordarshan, the total  
time allotted to Garhwali and Kuma-  
yun languages programmes from Delhi  
and Lucknow Kendras of Doordar-  
shan from January to August 1990 is  
265 mts. and 145 mts. respectively.

(c) and (d) It is the endeavour of  
All India Radio and Doordarshan to  
increase the time allotted to such pro-  
grammes subject to programme con-  
straints.

**Opening of Bank Branch in Bhikiya-  
sein in Uttar Pradesh**

3970. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-  
ceived any request for opening of one  
more branch of a public sector bank  
in Bhikiyasein, Almora District in  
Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the said place is a sub-  
divisional headquarter and Tehsil  
headquarter; and

(c) the time by which the said bank  
branch is likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c)  
The centre Bhikiyasein in Almora Dis-  
trict of Uttar Pradesh, which is a block  
headquarter also, is presently served  
by a branch of UCO Bank. In the  
recent past, no request has been re-  
ceived by Reserve Bank of India  
(RBI) for opening of any additional

branch of a public sector bank at Bhikiyasein. RBI has also reported that the above block is surplus in banking coverage on population norms.

[English]

**Increase in Administered Price of Commodities**

3971. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the administered prices of rice, sugar, steel, electricity and railway freight; and

(b) if so, the details with reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRY): (a) and (b) The prices of administered items are revised from time to time for economic considerations such as the need to neutralise the increase in costs of inputs and to minimise the burden of subsidies. It will not be in the public interest to disclose item-wise details in advance.

**Setting up of Beach Resorts by ITDC in Karnataka**

3972. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) propose to set up some major beach resorts in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of projects proposed to be set up by ITDC in the State;

(c) the places identified therefor; and

(d) the investment proposed to be made in those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Income Tax Payment by Supreme Court Advocates and Doctors in Delhi**

3973. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the top twenty Income-tax paying advocates of the Supreme Court and also the details of the top twenty Income-tax paying doctors of Delhi; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the Income-tax actually due is realised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) The names of the top 20 Income-tax paying advocates of the Supreme Court assessed in Delhi, ranked in the order of their last assessed or returned income, whichever is higher, are given in the Statement I below. The names of the top 20 Income-tax paying doctors assessed in Delhi, ranked in the order of their last assessed or returned income, whichever is higher, are given in the Statement II below.

(b) Out of the 20 cases of advocates, no demand is outstanding in 11 cases and the demand has not fallen due in 2 cases. Similarly, out of the cases of 20 doctors, no demand is outstanding in 12 cases. Appropriate administrative and legal steps are taken to ensure that the Income-tax dues are realised in the remaining cases.

**STATEMENT I**

*List of Top 20 Income Tax Paying Advocates (Supreme Court)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Assessee</i>
1.	Shri Shanti Bhushan
2.	Shri J. B. Dadachanji
3.	Shri Ravinder Narain
4.	Shri Onkar Chand Mathur
5.	Shri P. R. Rao
6.	Shri Kapil Sibal
7.	Shri A. K. Sen
8.	Shri K. K. Khullar
9.	Shri G. Ramaswamy
10.	Shri R.K.P. Shanker Dass
11.	Shri A. V. Ganguli
12.	Smt. Anjana Sen
13.	Shri L. R. Gupta
14.	Shri O.P. Khaitan
15.	Shri R. S. Gae
16.	Shri S. L. Watel
17.	Shri Avadh Behari Rohtagi
18.	Shri B. Sen
19.	Shri Anand Narain Pareek
20.	Shri O. N. Vohra

**STATEMENT II**

*List of Top 20 Income Tax Paying Doctors*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Assessee</i>
1	2
1.	Dr. Sheila Mehra
2.	Dr. (Mrs.) J. N. Bhutani
3.	Dr. Rajan Mathew
4.	Dr. J. S. Arora
5.	Dr. M. G. Talwar
6.	Dr. Rajeev Vohra

1	2
7.	Dr. K. P. Jain
8.	Dr. Hari Mohan
9.	Dr. Sanjeev Vohra
10.	Dr. Ramesh Kumar
11.	Dr. N.P.S. Chawla
12.	Dr. Anand Prakash
13.	Dr. Prem Lata Sood
14.	Dr. Naresh Trehan
15.	Dr. Aditi Anand
16.	Dr. M. S. Rana
17.	Dr. Harish Mahajan
18.	Dr. K. C. Mahajan
19.	Dr. S. Padmawati
20.	Dr. Prabha Sanghi

**Mineral Deposits under Forest land in Rajasthan**

3974. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of minerals are available under the forest land in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government propose to exclude such areas from the category of forest areas for exploring and mining of minerals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Smuggling Activities in Rajasthan**

3975. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling cases detected during 1988-89, 1989-90 in

Rajasthan and the total quantity of the goods, gold, currency, heroin and opium confiscated therein alongwith their value;

(b) the further action taken by Government against the guilty persons; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop smuggling activities in Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) During the financial years 1988-89 and 1989-90 goods worth Rs. 3.71 crores (approx.) and Rs. 7.48 crores (approx.) respectively were seized by the Customs authorities in the State of Rajasthan in 603 and 464 cases respectively. The quantity and value of contraband goods such as gold, currency, heroin and opium seized are given in the table below:

	1988-89 (in Kg.)	Value (in Rs.)	1989-90 (in Kg.)	Value (in Rs.)
Gold . . . . .	30.876	95 lakhs (approx.)	19.786	60 lakhs (approx.)
Currency . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Heroin . . . . .	137.847		110.933	
Opium . . . . .	0.750		252.649	

No precise value of narcotic drugs such as heroin and opium can be indicated since it depends upon its purity, place of origin etc.

(b) Persons found involved in smuggling activities are penalised in departmental proceedings and also arrested/prosecuted in suitable cases. They are also detained under the preventive detention laws, if considered necessary.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and a Sub-Collectorate with Headquarters at Jodhpur, having jurisdiction over the Rajasthan sector of the Indo-Pak border, comprising of five divisions and 22 ranges has also been created. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling. The enforcement agencies have been equipped with vehicles, firearms, night vision binoculars, metal detectors etc. wherever considered necessary.

[English]

**Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials**

3976. SHRI B. N. REDDY:  
SHRI SARJU PRASAD  
SAROJ:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 10549 regarding distribution of iron and steel materials and state:

(a) what was the exact date of referring the entire matter to the internal vigilance of SAIL;

(b) what were the terms of reference of this inquiry Committee of vigilance.

(c) whether the vigilance have since investigated the matter and if so, the exact date of their submission of report;

(d) the details thereof and the action taken against the responsible branch officials; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) 24-5-1990.

(b) To look into the possibility of substitution in the records of demand registration, whether such substitution, if any, has adversely affected supplies to other parties, identification of persons responsible and suggest measures to avoid recurrence.

(c) Yes, Sir. On 5-7-1990.

(d) The vigilance has suggested some procedural changes regarding keeping of records of demand registration in the Branches and administrative action including transfer of couple of employees. Action as suggested in the Vigilance Report has been taken by SAIL.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation] 25-5-90

**Mini Steel Plants**

3977. **SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by Government regarding the installation of mini-steel plants in the country;

(b) the total number of mini-steel plants at present state-wise and capacity thereof;

(c) the total production of mini-steel plants during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(d) the incentives being given to the entrepreneurs to set-up mini-steel plants?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Establishment of new mini steel plants based on Electric Arc Furnace was not allowed except in certain areas like Jammu & Kashmir, North Eastern States, etc. Existing units were encouraged to modernise/expand. It has, however, now been decided to allow creation of additional steel making capacity in the secondary sector with unit capacity upto one million tonnes based on electric arc furnace/energy optimising technologies including small blast furnaces. Entrepreneurs will have the option to decide the plant size keeping in view the product mix and technology to be adopted.

(b) The number of mini steel plants (Electric Arc Furnace), state-wise and capacity thereof is given in the statement below (as on July, 1990).

(c) The total production of crude steel of mini steel plants (Electric Arc Furnace) during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 was 3.11 million tonnes, 3.17 million tonnes and 3.13 million tonnes respectively.

(d) No special incentives are being given to entrepreneurs to set up mini steel plants.

## STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of units to which Industrial Licence issued</i>	<i>Capacity (In Thousand Tonnes)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9	262.8
2.	Assam . . . . .	2	27.0
3.	Bihar . . . . .	7	316.0
4.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1	40.0
5.	Delhi . . . . .	1	9.0
6.	Gujarat . . . . .	6	221.0
7.	Goa . . . . .	—	—
8.	Haryana . . . . .	13	372.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	4	166.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2	36.0
11.	Kerala . . . . .	1	50.0
12.	Karnataka . . . . .	12	406.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	14	667.5
14.	Maharashtra . . . . .	32	1686.3
15.	Meghalaya . . . . .	—	--
16.	Orissa . . . . .	1	50.0
17.	Punjab . . . . .	9	333.0
18.	Pondicherry . . . . .	3	178.0
19.	Rajasthan . . . . .	7	145.2
20.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6	245.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	26	629.8
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	23	525.9
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>6367.5</b>

[English] *उत्तर*

**Iron & Steel Production**

3978. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise production of Iron and Steel in Integrated Steel Plants during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the category-wise production of steel in Mini Steel Plants during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the category-wise production of steel in re-rolling mills during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) *Category-wise Production of Saleable Steel by Integrated Steel Plants*  
(In Lakh tonnes)

Category	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
<b>I. By Steel Authority of India (including IISCO)</b>			
<b>SALEABLE STEEL</b>			
A. Semis . . . . .	11.65	12.49	10.98
<b>B. Finished Steel</b>			
—Flats . . . . .	34.78	40.14	39.29
—Non-Flats . . . . .	20.31	19.98	20.36
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>66.74</b>	<b>72.61</b>	<b>70.63</b>
<b>PIG IRON</b> . . . . .	<b>12.30</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>12.33</b>
<b>II. BY TISCO</b>			
<b>SALEABLE STEEL</b>			
A. Semis . . . . .	9.29	9.04	10.33
<b>B. Finished Steel</b>			
—Flats . . . . .	3.81	3.90	3.63
—Non-Flats . . . . .	6.04	6.50	5.70
<b>*Total</b> . . . . .	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>PIG IRON</b> . . . . .	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.70</b>

\*Figures for total saleable steel are after adjustment for steel transferred for production in their tubes division.

(b) The Category-wise production of steel in the mini steel plants (electric arc furnaces) during the last three years was as below:

(In lakh tonnes)

Category	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Apr.-Sep. '89)
<i>Mild Steel</i> . . . . .	21.94	20.58	8.30
<i>Medium/High Carbon Steel</i> . . . . .	3.83	4.85	1.75
<i>Alloy Steels</i> . . . . .	4.21	5.02	2.24
<i>Stainless Steel</i> . . . . .	1.13	1.28	0.55
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>31.11</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>12.57</b>



Full information in respect of production in 1989-90 is not available, though total production has been provisionally placed at 27.21 lakh

tonnes. Category-wise production figures are not available for 1989-90.

(c) The category-wise production of steel in re-rolling mills during the last three years has been as below:

(In lakh tonnes)

Category	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Apr.-Sep. '89)
Bars/Rods . . . . .	21.66	20.67	8.85
Wire Rods . . . . .	5.47	5.44	2.22
Structurals . . . . .	9.11	7.68	3.31
Hoops . . . . .	0.22	0.07	0.01
Special Sections . . . . .	0.84	0.99	0.57
Slabs/Plates . . . . .	0.07	0.32	0.20
Total . . . . .	37.37	35.17	15.16

Full information in respect of production in 1989-90 is not available though total production has been provisionally placed at 31.29 lakh tonnes. Category-wise production figures are not available for 1989-90.

#### Appointment Committee of Cabinet

3979. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROI:

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether extension in service to high officials of Public Sector Enterprises are granted by the Appointment Committee of Cabinet;

(b) if so, whether the high officials directly or indirectly involved in malpractices, irregularities etc. are not considered for extension;

(c) whether Government are aware that gross irregularities in distribution of steel material etc. by New Delhi Branch Sales Office of SAIL, have been highlighted by the Internal Committee, SAIL on 21-10-89 and by the Audit in December, 1989 and January, 1990;

(d) if so, whether any of such functional Directors involved are being given further extension in service by Appointment Committee of Cabinet; and

(e) whether Government propose to review their decision, if already taken, in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Before grant of extension of service, the concerned officials are checked for clearance from the vigilance angle.

(c) Certain procedural irregularities and deviations had been pointed out in the reports, which have been duly replied to by the Branch Sales Office, New Delhi of SAIL.

(d) and (e) There is no evidence with government to show the involvement of any functional director of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) in the matter mentioned in part (c); therefore the questions do not arise.

[Translation]

**Film Town, Noida**

3980. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns proposed to be developed as film towns/film industry;

(b) the names of the film producers who have been allotted land and given possession thereof in NOIDA by State Government as well as by Union Government;

(c) the reasons for which film studios have not yet been set up there; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the persons who have not utilised the land allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) This Ministry has mooted no proposals for developing any towns as film towns.

(b) As per the information furnished by NOIDA authorities, the names of film producers/Directors or persons/companies connected with the film industry, who have been allotted land for setting up of film/audio/video studios etc. in NOIDA are as under:—

- (1) M/s Super Cassette Industries Pvt. Ltd for setting up Audio/Video and Film Studio.
- (2) Shri A. Puranchandra Rao of M/s Lakshmi Production for setting up Video Studio.
- (3) Shri Ramesh Prasad of M/s Prasad Productions Pvt. Ltd. for printing and processing of 35 mm/16 mm Film Video production studio and video post production facilities.
- (4) Shri Romesh Sharma of M/s Romesh Films Pvt. Ltd. for setting up Film Studio, Video Studio and Audio Studio.

(5) Shri Yash Chopra of M/s Aditya Films Pvt. Ltd. for indoor video studio, training facilities for technicians for video.

(6) Shri Boney Kapoor of M/s Narsimha Enterprises for setting up Indoor Studio, dubbing studio, recording studio and preview and mixing studio.

(7) Shri Tuto Sharma of M/s Padmini Films Pvt. Ltd. for setting up film studio.

(8) Shri Vinod Pandey of M/s Cine Images Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. for setting up graphic studio, editing and sound transfer facilities, sound and visual effects

(9) Shri F.C. Mehra of M/s Eagle Films for setting up studio.

(10) Shri Sandeep Marwah of M/s Marwah Electronic & Computers for setting up of preview theatre.

(11) M/s B.K.P. Media Vision Pvt. Ltd.

*under litigation.*

(12) M/s Gautam Pictures for setting up video and film studio.

(c) As per the information furnished by NOIDA authorities so far M/s Eagle Films have set up their studios in the complex and shooting/Production work has already started. The building work of the studio to be set up by (i) M/s Super Cassettes Industries Ltd. (ii) M/s Marwah Electronics and Computers and (iii) M/s Lakshmi Productions has been completed and the production work is likely to start soon in these studios.

The construction work of the remaining allottees is also a progress. However, the allottees have advanced following reasons for delayed execution of their works:

- (i) Delay in getting loans from the financial institutions.

(ii) Pre-occupation of the allottees with their other film production works.

(d) Incentives in the form of concession at the rate of Rs. 100/- per Sqm has been provided for in case the allottees complete Phase I of their project within a period of 2 years from the date of allotment. The progress of the construction work is being monitored by the NOIDA authorities from time to time and the allottees being pressed to provide their time schedule for completion of the projects. In case the allottees fail to complete their work according to the terms and conditions of allotment appropriate action could be taken against them by the NOIDA authorities.

[English]

**Income tax raids in absence of Assessee**

3981. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigating officers conducting search or raids cannot conduct search in the absence of the assessee concerned if there is no record of his non-co-operation:

(b) whether Government are aware that on 25 July, 1990 some premises in Delhi were raided by I.T. authorities in the absence of the assessee and his wife:

(c) whether during the above raid the investigating officers had broken open the almirahs and vaults in the absence of the owners and in the presence of only servants: and

(d) if so, whether any clarification is sought from the concerned officers for their high-handed action in the matter; if so, the details of such explanations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The premises belonging to one person were searched in the presence of persons incharge of the premises and independent witnesses, in accordance with the Rules under the Income-tax Act.

(d) Does not arise, as the searches were conducted in accordance with law.

**Export obligations on FERA companies**

3982. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have specified certain export obligations on FERA companies and/or the erstwhile FERA companies which have technically become Indian companies after reducing their equity capital below 40 per cent while permitting them imports:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether majority of imports of these companies are from their sister trans-national companies:

(d) if so, the details in this regard:

(e) whether majority of their exports are the products manufactured by SSI and other units; and

(f) if so, the exports break up of these companies during the last three years, separately showing the exports of their own production and exports of goods of other manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (f) In general, export obligation for a minimum of 10% on total annual turnover is imposed on FERA companies administered under Section 29 of FERA Act. However, the information relating to their imports from their sister trans-national companies or their exports consisting of products manufactured by SSI and other unit is not maintained.

**US Demand for integrated approach**

3983. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has rejected the U.S. Demand for an integrated approach to market access;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether India has been able to appraise the rationale behind U.S. insistence that all products must be covered for tariff negotiations and the U.S. attempt to open up another front on the balance of payment (BOP) issue; and

(d) if so, its reading of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) In the Negotiating Group on Tariffs in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the USA has suggested that it would be following an integrated approach to the market access negotiations. It has indicated that such non-tariff measures which restrain market access for US product would be closely examined when assessing the tariff reduction offers made by other participants. USA has also stated that it will not make reciprocal tariff concessions unless commitments are made to address US concerns on non-tariff measures substantively. In line with this approach USA has forwarded a request list of various items for reduction/elimination of tariffs and non-tariff measures. The major non-tariff measures identified by USA are import licensing, subsidies to steel sector, quota on US films, counter trade and rigid configuration on imports of computers etc.

The main motivation of US Govt. is to obtain enlarged access to US export products.

We have taken the stand that the import restrictions imposed by us on account of balance-of-payments are not a part of negotiations on access. This does not prevent us from claiming credit for autonomous liberalisation measures.

9

**Original copies of Constitution of India**

3984. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of the Constitution of India both of English and Hindi versions in original were prepared and duly authenticated;

(b) in whose custody these copies have been kept;

(c) whether all these copies are available with the persons/Institutions in whose custody those were originally kept; and

(d) whether any periodical physical verification is done to ensure that the original copies are fully secured and safe?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to the Constituent Assembly debates dated the 26th November 1949 Vol. XI, No. 12, Page 995, and 24th January, 1950 Vol. XII, No. 1 Page 6 THREE copies of the Constitution of India in original were prepared. Out of them two were in English and one was in Hindi authenticated by the President of the Constituent Assembly.

(b) to (d) It is understood that one authenticated copy of the Constitution of India printed in English, signed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly and other Members, is in the custody of the National Archives of India. Two original calligraphed copies of the Constitution of India, one each in Hindi and English, are in the custody of Parliament Library, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

**Disposal of Letters of Members of Parliament**

3985. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Parliamentary Affairs have issued instructions to all Central Ministries and Government offices to acknowledge the letters received from Members of Parliament in the first instance and furnish the final reply within the prescribed period to the concerned Member;

(b) if so, the number and date of the letter issued to this effect during last six months; and

(c) whether there are references of Members of Parliament which have not been replied by some Ministries and if so, the names of such Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs have not issued instructions to various Ministries and Government offices regarding disposal of letters of Members of Parliament. These are, however, contained in the Central Sectt. Manual of Office procedure (paras 57 and 60) which is a published document brought out by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

(c) Disposal of references received from Members of Parliament is the responsibility of each Ministry/Department.

**Annual Earnings Through rentals received from Films Division**

3986. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of IN-

**FORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual earnings through rentals received from Film Exhibitors of India by Films Division during the last three years for giving on hire Films Division Short films for compulsory exhibition:

(b) whether Government are receiving repeated representations from film industry for doing away with the recovery of hire charges from cinema exhibitors for compulsory exhibition of short films of the Films Division; and

(c) if so the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The annual earnings for the last three years is as under:—

1987-88	Rs. 630.74 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 651.69 lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 678.30 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is in favour of continuing existing arrangement.

**Time Scale Promotion**

3987. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to give time scale promotion to all its employees so that each and every employee will get at least one or two promotion throughout his service period.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Government are considering providing one-time promotion prospects in the service career of all Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees who otherwise do not have adequate promotional avenues. No final decision has been taken in this regard.

*Shri. S. Lalitha*  
**Employment to land owners of Steel Project and NTPC Project at Vishakhapatnam**

3988. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families whose land and houses were acquired for Visakhapatnam Steel Project, National Thermal Power Corporation Project at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken to provide employment to them and how many of them have been employed so far; and

(c) if employment has not been provided to them, the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The number of families whose land and houses were acquired for setting up Vishakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) is 14,188. National Thermal Power Corporation has not set up any power project at Visakhapatnam.

(b) and (c) Displaced persons sponsored by the Employment Exchange were given preference for appointment to non-executive posts in VSP. Also, the prescribed age limit and educational qualifications were relaxed while considering them for certain posts. The number of displaced persons given employment in VSP is 5007 as against the target of 5000 persons.

*Fishing 2605-69*  
**Joint ventures in deep sea fishing**

3989. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared proposals for joint ventures in deep sea fishing with Danish and South Korean companies with a buyback arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of liberalised policy changes effected to attract joint ventures in deep sea fishing; and

(d) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have recently cleared proposals for joint ventures in deep sea fishing with Danish and South Korean companies with marketing arrangements. They are:—

(i) M/s Oceania Merchandise Ltd., Hyderabad for collaboration with M/s. Scanfish, Denmark for acquiring 3 new deep sea fishing trawlers on long term lease under which foreign collaborator will have 40% of the equity share in the project and provide technical know-how and equipment.

(ii) M/s. Fishing Falcons Ltd., Hyderabad for technical and financial collaborator with M/s. Tae Eun Corporation Co. Ltd., South Korea for outright purchase of 2 new vessels for Tuna Long Lining, under which the foreign collaborator will invest 40% of the paid up capital of the company.

(c) and (d) Steps have been initiated to liberalise the policy on deep sea fishing, particularly in respect of:—

(i) simplification of procedures for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels;

- (ii) acquisition by joint venture companies of vessels on long lease and second hand vessels upto a specified age;
- (iii) simplification of procedure for clearance of foreign crews; and
- (iv) development of deep sea fishing industry through improvement of infrastructural facilities for this sector.

269 *Government Service*

**Legal Opinion on Service Matters**

3990. **SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA**: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government obtain legal opinion either from the Attorney General of India or the Solicitor General of India before contesting the service matters filed by the employees of the Central Government and Autonomous bodies in the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether taking legal opinion in the service matters will minimise the number of cases as well as the Government expenditure in contesting the cases in the High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to issue guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) The Attorney-General of India or the Solicitor General of India are consulted by Government whenever considered necessary. Autonomous bodies have their own system of obtaining legal opinion.

(c) and (d) Ministries/Departments of Government to take legal opinion, whenever required in the service matters.

**Setting up of Public Sector Units in Bhilwara**

3991. **SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposals to establish public sector units for the manufacture of products based on Soapstone and Mica at Bhilwara district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) At present there is no proposal to set up any public sector unit for manufacture of products based on Soapstone and Mica at Bhilwara district of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**12.00 hrs.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Will you provide us an opportunity to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your sit down.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: I would like to make a request that you have given a ruling that only those members who have given notices in advance will be allowed to raise issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Please take your seat.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): For the last 9 months we have been hearing about the Prime Minister's and the Government's action plan on Punjab. We saw right in the beginning the Prime Minister going in an open jeep in Amritsar thinking that this is the be all and end all of the Punjab problem. Recently the Prime Minister visited Punjab and the TV showed a great sense of peace. The Prime Minister announced various concessions there. The failure and erroneous policy of the Prime Minister and this Government has now manifested itself in what has come out in the newspapers today. There has been a demand not just by a group of people, not by an individual—we must remember this—but by a political party which has an election symbol, by a political party which has contested the elections, by a political party whose members also won and they became Members of Lok Sabha. That political party was in alliance with the Janata Dal during the elections. We must not forget this background. And the same political party which was in alliance with the Janata Dal in the last Lok Sabha elections, has now asked for the creation of a sovereign, independent and separate Sikh nation, Khalistan. This background we have to remember because this clearly projects the policy of the Prime Minister and this Government. Now, what has happened further? There is talk that the Governor has announced that there is going to be elections. And this political party and its President says, yes, we want to now have Khalistan through the ballot box. Does this Government understand the dimensions of the situation created today?

This party is now writing to the United Nations and asking for an election not under the auspices of the Election Commission but under the

direction and supervision of the United Nations. So, does the Government have a policy, a plan, a reaction or is the Government devoid of all these issues? Will the hon. Home Minister or the hon. Prime Minister come out with a statement?

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): On 13th April, 1990, Shri Simranjit Singh Mann had asked for a plebiscite during Baisakhi Mela at Gurdwara Damdama Sahib in Talwandi Saboo. He declared that his party would campaign for the creation of a Sovereign, Independent and separate Sikh Nation "Khalistan". He has asked the United Nations to have a referendum in India. I want to know what this Government is doing in this regard. I see in the List of Business that the Speaker would be taking the pleasure of the House regarding grant of leave to four Members of Parliament. I want to know what action this Government is taking against Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, who continues to be a Member of Parliament. This Govt is weak-kneed. This Government is terrorising the people, the police and the Administration in Punjab. Instead of tackling the Punjab problem this Government is coming out with cheap gimmicks like Mandal Commission. I request the Government to take firm action on such secessionists and terrorists.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): The situation in Punjab has been deteriorating for quite some time. It is unfortunate that we did not have an opportunity to discuss it in this Session. The latest report that has come is very alarming. It is quite clear that what Shri Mann has said means the terrorists are out to subvert any democratic process that may be initiated in Punjab including the elections. Shri Mann has demanded plebiscite under U.N. auspices to achieve the goal of Khalistan. This is a very serious matter. One thing I would say is that on 6 August, 1990, the U.S. Ambassador in India made a visit to Punjab and there the Sikh Students Federation submitted a



memorandum to him asking for U.S. help to realise Khalistan. I want to know whether we have any authority in this country to monitor all these developments and whether the Ambassador was categorically told that India would not allow him to do anything that will encourage terrorism in our country. So, I demand a categorical statement from the Government and I also want to know whether anybody has any concern about what conspiracy is going on in this country.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this Government was elected it was widely hoped that this problem of Punjab would be tackled in a manner as to sort out all the complications that had been created in earlier years. These hopes and expectations were intensified and strengthened when the first step was taken about the Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar and the declarations about releasing people who have been held without any sufficient basis, sufficient grounds and the formation of special Courts in respect of the riots in Delhi and other parts of the country. And we welcomed these steps. My party as well as my colleagues on the right have all welcomed it. These are moves in the right direction. But, I hold that one of the complicating factors which prevented this country from taking advantage of the psychological changes that had come about in Punjab was the total mis-assessment, mis-evaluation about Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, which completely confused this Government's attitude and policy and handling of Punjab.

My party from the very first day cautioned the Government and said that 'after all here is a person about whom we do not know. He has been imprisoned. Let him come out, let us understand where he stands and only on that basis can you proceed trying to make him the central figure of all the changes that you want to bring about in Punjab.' And I believe that it is because of the Government's attitude that signals went out even to

the security forces, even to the people there who have been risking their lives to combat terrorism, fight terrorism. They felt that if tomorrow these very people are to be our rulers, what is the point in pursuing this kind of anti-terrorists campaign. This, I hold, has been the biggest single weakness and the biggest single flaw in the handling of Punjab during the past 8-9 months. (*Interruptions*) I personally, and my party have been cautioning the Government not to do this, but I am happy that for the first time this Government has come out with a statement condemning what Mr. Mann had said for the first time, though statements of this kind, of the same nature, had been made in the past also. I remember a very atrocious statement that Mr. Mann made when he said that if there is a war between India and Pakistan, the Sikhs in this country are not going to side with India. It was an aspersion cast on the patriotic Sikh community as such. It was shameful and disgraceful. But these are the statements that he has been making and those who know him from close quarters have always cautioned, though I have always been inclined to be charitable that this person had been persecuted, this person had been tortured, so some kind of imbalance and extreme attitude on his part is understandable. But, for a Government to try to make him the pivot was wrong and I think all of us have paid for it and now is the time when you should try to see that on the one hand the entire Sikh community should be given confidence that 'this is our country, you have been the biggest makers of this country and the nation.' Their record in the service of the nation has been something about which the entire country is proud in the entire history of our nation. But at the same time there should be a clear *Lakshman Rekha* in respect of which the Government must make it clear that under no circumstances we are going to compromise. Whether it is secessionism, whether it is terrorism, there can be no compromise of any nature and in this respect I am sure that the whole House is with the Government. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have called Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, you were at that time not in the Chair. On the 27th of this month there was a very big rally convened by the Left Parties where thousands of people from Punjab came and this is the demand made by them as well that the terrorists must not be given any quarters as far as their action of separatism and violence is concerned. It was also said that the Sikhs must be given confidence so that these riots problems etc. which are pending are to be solved. And then, Sir, after that I am at least happy that the Prime Minister has started a dialogue, I understand, with all the parties. So, Sir, what I earnestly request now is to come to a quick dialogue and create some positive situation where the terrorists are not in a position any further to challenge the integrity of our country and to be in league with the imperialists as such. I hope such a decision will be arrived at soon.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I will try to express my concern over the deteriorating situation of Punjab with other distinguished Members of this House. Mr. Mann, an hon. Member of this House upto now, has been since long giving expression to his views which is nothing but to support the secession of Punjab from India. I think every democrat, every patriot and everybody who wants the unity and integrity of the country should condemn this kind of statement made by a Member of this House. I also join other Members to condemn this statement made by Mr. Mann. There are other aspects also which cause concern to us about Punjab. Recently, we learnt that the Government have agreed to allow human rights organisations to visit several parts of Punjab and Kashmir and as

has been rightly pointed out just before me by Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, United States of America is very much interested to see that the secessionist forces get encouraged from other forces also. You may remember that there was a motion in the Senate of the United States of America wherein it was demanded that all aid to India should be suspended if human rights organisations are not allowed to visit such parts of this country. This is nothing but a sheer, open and clear interference in the internal affairs of our country. This also causes concern. The Government must make its position very clear with that respect. Thirdly, there has been another development and that development is that there are talks of the revival of the Assembly which is not functioning after the imposition of the President's rule. There was a clear commitment that there would be elections in Punjab before the expiry of the President's rule. Now, we do not hear anything about that. If we are to mobilise the people against the secessionist and terrorist forces, then there is a necessity of organising people on a popular basis. I would ask the Government as to what is their actual intention, whether they are going to hold the election or they are going in for the revival of the old Punjab Assembly. *(Interruptions)* I once again appeal to the brave and patriotic people of Punjab to be with the people of India and isolate the terrorist and secessionist forces and strengthen the unity, integrity, sovereignty and independence of our country.

*[Translation]*

SMT. BIMAL KAUR KHALSA (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the problems in Punjab. The farmers' problems in Punjab are very grave. Lakhs of farmers have been staging a 'Dharna' for the last so many days in Chandigarh for waiving off their loans. But the Government did not heed any attention towards their demands. The Government should waive off their loans upto Rs. 10,000. They

have been demanding it for a long time and it should be fulfilled. The present Government had also declared in its election manifesto that the farmers' loans upto Rs. 10,000 would be waived off. Secondly, it was also stated that Punjab problem would be solved on priority basis. But it is a matter of regret that no attention is being paid by the Government to solve the Punjab problem. It is being alleged that statements issued by Shri Simranjit Singh Mann are encouraging the anti-social activities in Punjab. I would like to ask as to who is responsible for creating the Punjab problem? Has the Punjab problem been created in a day? Who have compelled the sikhs to think about 'Khalistan'? All the opposition parties have extended their cooperation to provide autonomy to Doordarshan. It is necessary to provide autonomy to Doordarshan to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. I would like to ask if it is not necessary to provide autonomy to the State for maintaining the unity and integrity of the country? Has anyone ever drawn the attention of the Government to provide autonomy to the country? Has anyone ever drawn the attention of the Government that autonomy should be given to the State? Darbar Saheb was attacked in 1984 during Blue-star operation, which amounted to the degradation of Shri Akal Takhat Saheb, which is Supreme Holy place of the Sikh community. It deeply hurt the feelings of the Sikhs..... (*Interruptions*). Who is responsible for the mass-killing and what was done for the sikhs? What punishment was given to those who were responsible for mass-killing? The then Prime Minister had stated if a big tree falls, the earth around it is bound to shake. Secondly, Special Courts were set up by the Government to reward punishment to the culprits of Delhi-riots. I would like to ask how many culprits of Delhi riots have so far been punished. Were the people who had said when a big tree falls the earth around it is bound to shake, not involved in these incidents? Were they not responsible for killing the sikhs..... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We would like to make it clear that congress party was not involved in it and we condemned it..... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGALAM: It should be expunged (*Interruptions*).

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Are you allowing all these things to go on record? (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you to take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you to speak. If there is any allegatory reference, that will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Our Government has at least condemned this action..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): You do not understand his feelings.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand more than you understand. You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. B. Shankaranand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): It is really gratifying that at least today the whole House is very seriously concerned with the situation that is arising in Punjab. Today I am seeing for the first time every section of this House, including

the supporters of the Government, are also seriously concerned about the situation in Punjab. (*Interruptions*)

I am not to score any debating point on anybody. We are thinking about a subject which is most serious, about the unity and integrity of this country. Let us not indulge in trying to score some debating points on certain aspects of our activities either in Opposition or in Government. This is not the time for that. If you are thinking still on this aspect, I am sorry that you are not really concerned with the unity of the nation and I do not think that anybody is so lightly taking this situation. Now the situation today, as has been mentioned by Shri Kamal Nath, is very serious. We must coolly think as to what has led to this situation and what should be done? Is the Government concerned about it?

The present Government perhaps is having a Prime Minister who is very panicky about himself. He is trying to divert the attention of this nation from one crisis to another by issuing statements every day even without consulting his own colleagues in the Cabinet, leave alone consulting the parties which are supporting him.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Now, come to the main issue.

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to the issues. Till today, after the last election, the parties which are supposed to rule this country are harping that for all the ills of this country, only Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress are responsible. But after November last year till today, what has been the situation in the country?

You will agree with me that even those who very firmly supported the Government are today rising in a serious mood to make allegations against

him and his Government. Who is responsible for this? I am sorry here some hon. Member who has been elected from Punjab under the Constitution of India and under the supervision of the Election Commission of India is making certain allegations against the Leader of my Party regarding the situation arising in Punjab. But what the Government is doing? She spoke about the problems of farmers in Punjab. Yes, I agree. I sympathise with the farmers. I know their problems in Punjab. Their problems are to be solved. But what are the Government doing? Have they any programme or plan of action? Their plan of action is only to go to Punjab either in jeep or on foot and show themselves in Doordarshan. That is the only programme of action they have and nothing else. This is not the kind of action required. Have they ever thought seriously about having a round table conference? Have they ever tried? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I tell the hon. Members that their Prime Minister, specially the Janata Dal Prime Minister, was till very recently sitting together with us and I do not know whether the Prime Minister has the time, whether you have allowed him to think or he himself is unable to think for himself or is incapable of thinking over the programmes and plans of action in Punjab? Let us not doubt the patriotism of the Sikhs. We will be doing a great harm to the nation. Let us not doubt their integrity. Let us not doubt their patriotism, the entire Sikh community because somebody is demanding Khalistan, because some party is doing it. That does not mean that we can doubt the very integrity of the Sikhs, the sense of responsibility of the Sikhs, the patriotism of the Sikhs. Let us not doubt them because they are the people who are the defenders of the nation and Sikhism. Let us not do this mistake. Let us not do this thing again. It is time Government applied their mind to the problems of the Sikhs. They should apply their minds to the problems arising in Punjab. They should

apply their mind in consulting the people who have shed their blood for Punjab. It is a very serious situation. My leader and my party is second to none in defending the unity and integrity of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* As a matter of fact, earlier Mrs. Indira Gandhi had shed her blood for the unity and integrity of the nation. The whole nation cannot forget that. She had shed her blood for the unity and integrity of this nation. Let us not talk in a lighter vein. You will be committing a serious mistake in doubting everybody, every patriot in this country. Don't doubt them. Don't doubt their actions. I call upon the Prime Minister and the political leaders to rise above all party gimmicks, party considerations. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and other political leaders to come together, exchange their views because this is a very serious situation. We cannot afford to neglect this even for a moment.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire House is....

MR. SPEAKER: You speak on the issue on which you have given notice. Discussion is to be held on Punjab problem. Kindly speak on the issue on which you have given the notice.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, it is necessary to say that the entire House is against the Khalistan Resolution. Nobody spoke from Janata Dal side. The entire House is against the Khalistan, plabiscite and interference of United Nations Organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: Budget is being presented for the State of Punjab.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, it has appeared

19—3 LSS/ND/90

in the Newspapers that Ministry of Commerce is again considering to export monkeys from the country to earn foreign exchange. I would like to mention through you two-three points in this regard. The first thing is that export of many wild animals, particularly tigers, rhinoceros and other animals have been banned from the country due to environmental point of view. The ban was imposed on the export of monkeys in the year 1978 and now it is improper to earn foreign exchange by exporting monkeys. The second point is that developed countries are taking such actions to protect the environment of their countries by polluting the environment of developing countries. My third point is that a ban should be imposed on export of monkeys in view of the inhuman behaviour being done with the monkeys for experimental purposes. The fourth point is that religions and moral sentiments of crores of our people are also associated with it. Therefore, a ban should be imposed immediately on such export and the Government should be asked not to take such a step.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, please sit down. I will call you.

*[English]*

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri): Sir, today a very important issue which concerns our Government as well as the workmen I like to raise in the House. At this moment, the entire House is very much concerned with the serious situation prevailing in Punjab. Compared to that, my problem will surely treated as a pigmy. But still, I feel it necessary to draw the attention of the House as well as the Ministry of Commerce to the deplorable condition that persists in the nationalised tea gardens in West Bengal. A brief background is necessary to depict the entire affairs and house should know the

entire background in order to associate themselves with the problem which affects the Government and the workmen. In 1976, the Government in consideration of the plight of the workmen and the gardens, had taken over the charge of tea gardens from a private Tea Company, that is, Pashok Tea Company Limited with an intention of saving the garden and their workman and to bring the gardens into viable and profitable stage. But I am sorry to say that the garden which had been handed over to Tea Trading Corporation of India, a Central Government Undertaking, had never taken any steps to fulfil the objectives of the Government. After that, in the year 1985, by amending the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act, Government of India nationalised the four tea gardens—Pashok, Looksan, Veh-Tuktar and Potong. But till today, capital investment is not there leaving aside the question of labour welfare. They have not made any short term or long term plans as well as had taken no efforts to make the gardens viable and profitable. *(Interruptions)*

Today no garden is to be treated as a losing concern and all the gardens under private tea company are blooming with prosperity and TTCI gardens are losing day by day. My proposal is very clear...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANIK SANYAL: I like to place two proposals for overcoming the problem. Let all these gardens be handed over to the West Bengal Development Corporation and either build up proper managerial infrastructure to manage the affairs of the garden; invest capital for rejuvenation and for building up the factory along with the welfare measures for workmen. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing? I myself will call you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It can not be so, first of all you sit down

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Makkasar.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards those three agricultural farms which have been handed over to the Central Government by the Government of Rajasthan for the proper maintenance of these Farms. These Farms are located at Suratgarh, Sardargarh and Jaitpur spreading over about 50,000 acres of land. These Farms were the best Farms not only in India but also in the entire Asia; but now, these Farms are on the verge of destruction. Due to mismanagement prevailing in these Farms and corrupt officers of these Farms, the workers of these Farms have been observing strike for the last four days. Thousands of workers are working in these Farms. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you that today the workers of these farms live as slaves and have been working as bonded labourers. Even after the continued service of twenty years, they are still on daily wages. Though the Supreme Court has given its verdict that a person who had worked for 240 days continuously in any office or Institution, could not be removed from the service and he will have to be appointed on a permanent basis. The life of these workers have become intolerable and the police also commit atrocities on them as well as on their families from time to time. In these circumstances, I would like to request the Government through you that efforts should be made to save these three best Farms of India...*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, discussion on Punjab issue has been left incomplete. Regarding Punjab issue I have

to say that today even after 8 months of formation of the present Government the situation of Punjab is the same as I had mentioned 3 months earlier; on the contrary it has become worse than it was earlier. The people of Punjab have become more disappointed.

Hon'ble Shri Somnath Chatterjee is present here today and I remember it very well that once he gave a call in this House and the entire House was agreed with him that the hon'ble members of the House should go to Punjab and encourage the people of Punjab who are facing the terrorism and terrorists very boldly. I would like to remind hon'ble Shri Chatterjee and the hon'ble members present in this House about that call. I would like to ask a Question also from those people who are pleading for the terrorism and terrorists or are trying to conceal their misdeeds. I would like to ask from those people when D.I.G. Shri Atwal was coming back from Darbar Sahab after his prayer and was shot dead on the Gate of the Gurudwara itself and the person who shot him dead went back to Harimandir Sahab. Who was that person and did he not desecrate the Harimandir Sahab? During the operation 'Black-Thunder' did the terrorists who used Harminder Sahib as a toilet and made it a dump of filth not desecrate the Harimandir Sahab? The Girls who were recovered from the Harmandir Sahib premises were also humiliated by the terrorists. Had they not desecrated the Harmandir Sahab? Therefore I would like to submit that the Hon'ble members who have sympathy for these terrorists if they have a courage, they should also condemn these misdeeds of terrorists. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, while concluding, I would like to submit that any of the Prime Minister may visit Punjab or not, but he should come out with a clear-cut policy and take strict action against those who are indulged in terrorism. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Uma Bharati, now please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that it may also be considered that the borders may be sealed. Otherwise, no permanent solution of the Punjab problem is possible..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important point. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion is going on about the situation in Punjab, so an opportunity must be given to the members of Haryana also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When Punjab problem is discussed, you will get the opportunity to speak. Now you take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise a very important issue on which a Chief Minister has had to resign from his office and that issue relates to tapping of telephones. This issue was raised in this House also and when hon'ble Shri Chandra Shekhar raised this point in the House, it was stated by the then Government that an enquiry would be made by the C.B.I. into this matter. A report was lodged with the C.B.I. and an enquiry was made. As per my information, the report has been sent to the personal office of the Prime Minister last week. Since the announcement was made in the House, the report should be presented in the House itself.

Sir, the second point is that even today the telephones of many persons are being tapped in Delhi. I have got a list of Delhi area. The list contains the telephone numbers in respect of which telephone tapping

had been stopped just three days before the Elections. Telephone tapping is still continuing in Delhi. I have a list of one of the parts of the Delhi Administration. As per my information, there is a list of Central Government also. According to the list, telephones of some of the persons are being tapped even today. I would like to know from the Government whether the report in respect of tapping of Shri Chandra Shekhar's telephone would be placed on the Table of the House in the current session. Secondly, is it a fact that even today the telephones of some of the citizens in Delhi are being tapped by the order of the Delhi Administration and the Central Government, if not, I am prepared to place this list on the Table of the House.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as the attention of the House towards an important issue. You know that all the employees of Central and State Governments as well as of local bodies have their organisations. The workers and labourers of Public and Private Sector Undertakings have also their organisations. But unfortunately, there was no organisation of labourers working in the rural sector. Fortunately, the previous Congress Government had launched a scheme in 1982-83 to organise the rural labourers and after selecting 425 Blocks, people were appointed on honorary basis in these Blocks. Two months training was imparted to these people and they were asked to organise the rural labourers. I have got information from the concerned Government office that this scheme being implemented by the Central Government has been withdrawn. Four hundred twenty five people engaged in organising the rural labourers have been removed. The Government have also discontinued the scheme which had been implemented after a long period for protecting the rights of the rural labourers by organising them. We would like to ask the Government that this scheme should be implemented for

organising the rural labourers of all the development centres in the country. I urge upon the Government to withdraw the orders discontinuing the said scheme and the people who were engaged in this work may be reappointed.

[English]

**SHRI R. GUNDU RAO (Bangalore South):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is Bharat Electronics Ltd. Defence factory in Bangalore. It was running peacefully. But since few days, there is a dispute between the labourers and the management. The dispute is about the payment of bonus. They used to give 20 per cent bonus always. But unnecessarily this time, they are creating a problem and since 15 days, the factory has been on strike. The loss to the Central Government is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crores. I am told today that there was some reconciliation between the Union Leaders and the management. The management has agreed to pay but they are just waiting for the orders of the Central Government. So, I urge through you that unnecessary delay will cause law and order problem there. The Government should look into the matter immediately and see that the problem is solved peacefully. (Interruption).

[Translation]

**SHRI MOHANBHAI SANJIBHAI DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 80 per cent population of my Union Territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli consist of Adivasis. The Administration of the Union Territory had acquired about 100 acres of land from the landlords for the landless labourers under the Land Reforms Act. Instead of providing land to Adivasis, it has been allotted to a Sugar Factory Project by the Collector. Thus, the Adivasis of the area have been deceived and the said Collector has violated the Land Ceiling Act. The Government has been enacting a number of laws for providing land to the landless



labourers but the landless labourers do not get any benefit from those laws, I have brought it to the notice of the Government. I have also written to the Minister but no proper enquiry has so far been made. The Collector and the landlord are involved in this unlawful allotment of land for the Sugar Project. I would like that C.B.I. enquiry may be made into this scandal. I make a request also if a proper enquiry has not been made, adivasis of the Union Territory would launch a large scale agitation. I would like to make a request through you to the Government that the enquiry should be conducted through C.B.I. in this regard and till the report of the enquiry comes out, the work on the project may be suspended.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kharif crops in Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar have already been damaged due to heavy rainfall and drought. I would like to request the Government through you that this matter may be examined by an All Party Committee of the House and adequate compensation may be paid to the affected farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Guman Mal Lodha.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue before the House about national security.....

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, please take your seat. Kumari Mayawati has a point of order.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, you have called All Party Leaders meetings also a number of times about Zero Hour and a decision was taken that the issue on which a member has already spoken, would not be raised again. As the Punjab issue.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not a point of order.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: You may listen to my point. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no violation of rule, please take your seat.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: and the incidents occurring daily in the country, can pose threat to the unity and integrity of the country ... ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have not given any notice.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Incidents of bomb explosion have occurred at three places in district Bijnor ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, there is no point of order.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I am taking my seat, please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, this is not a point of order.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Dalai Lama has stated in an interview given to Deepak Sharma that a nuclear plant has been set up at Coconut Lake in Tibet and all its waste is being discharged into the river Brahmaputra which has posed environmental hazards. Besides, the sovereignty of our country has also been threatened due to this nuclear plant, I would like to submit that the Government should look into it and take some appropriate action. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Harish Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, fortunately the hon. Minister of Finance is present here. I would like to draw the attention of this House on a very serious matter,

related with the Department of Excise, which falls under his Ministry, wherein some serious irregularities are going on. The Department of Excise discovered in a raid on a cigarette company named I.T.C. that an amount of Rs. 80 crore is due against the company. The company filed a case in the Allahabad High Court but the court refused to grant a stay. When they lost their case in the High Court, they moved to Supreme Court but the Supreme Court also refused to grant a stay. A period of about 7 months has lapsed and the Department is not taking any action to recover the dues on the plea if any stern action is taken against the company, the company may close this unit, and I am sorry to point out that hon'ble Shri Anil Shastri also made a similar statement. I do not understand...

**12.55 hrs.** [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
*in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter if that Ministry and the hon. Minister say that the Government is not realising tax arrears from that company and particularly that company which is a habitual tax evader, challenging the laws, lost their cases in the High Court and in the Supreme Court, because of fear of its closure. Such policies and attitude encourage the tax evasion. Its evidence is that the Government is considering to refund the already realised amount of taxes to such companies as have not paid excise duty and are guilty of various irregularities. I came to know that this has been done on the directions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Fortunately Shri Chandra Shekhar who has drawn the attention of the House on this issue is present in the House. I would like to request the hon. Minister, who is a staunch socialist and committed to his work, that he should pay attention to these serious scandals going on in his Ministry and take appropriate steps to curb these irregularities.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR**  
(Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

the issue raised by Shri Rawat is a serious issue. I am unable to understand as to why a company does not pay excise duty and the Government states that it cannot force that company to make payment because of fear of its closure and that particular company is a cigarette company. It is a multi-national company. I would like to know whether such facilities are being provided to other companies also. If what Rawatji has stated is correct, it is most unfortunate on the part of the Government to express inability to realise the arrears because of the fear of closure of this company's unit. I have just said that I knew Prof. Dandavate for the last 36 years and I do not expect from him that as a Minister of Finance he should have expressed such inability. If a company, which has not been paying duty for a long time, is closed down, the work of the country will not come to standstill. The officers or whosoever have prepared such a reply, must be punished and the company should be forced to make the payment. It is very shameful for all of us that a company is forcing the Government not to take stern action against it. I feel that the hon. Minister of Finance must pay his attention to this issue and should take appropriate action without any further delay.

**SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar):**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that victims of November, 1984 riots during the Congress regime and the victims of terrorism in Punjab had taken some loans for their resettlement but these did not help much. I would like to request the Government that as the loans provided to farmers have been waived off, these loans should also be waived off taking into account the financial position of the concerned persons.

The second thing, I would like to say about Punjab is that the fire ignited by the Rajiv Gandhi Government is still ablaze and one does not know when it will be extinguished...*(Interruptions)*... Talks have been

held with all the terrorists in the world but the Government is not prepared to talk to the terrorists of Punjab. I do not support them but I would like to emphasise that the norms adopted for other places like Mizoram, Nagaland and Gorkhaland, why those are not being adopted for Punjab also. They know that the propaganda launched by the Government and the attack on Darbar Sahib have hurt the feelings of Sikhs. Propaganda had been launched against Sikhs in the year 1985 and the people of this community were harassed and asked to leave Delhi, Bokaro and Kanpur as this was not their country ... (*Interruptions*)... Their homes were burnt and if they feel hurt, it is to be considered as how to provide the healing touch. I would like to say that a discussion should be held on this issue so that we can also express our views.

**13.00 hrs.**

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of Punjab is a serious one and it is a matter of concern to the entire House and the country. If I go in details, it will take a long time. I would discuss it in detail when a discussion on Punjab is held. But just now I would like to mention 4-5 points which have been raised here that Darbar Sahib had been attacked. I would like to ask from these persons that what were the reasons for this attack? Under what circumstances, the Government had to take this step ... (*Interruptions*)...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please conclude within two minutes.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. The extremists and murderers tried to desecrate the Harmandir Sahib. These people took shelter there and hid themselves in the premises after committing atrocities on the innocent people and the management had done nothing in this regard.

You know how the Gurudwara was fortified and women were dishonoured and humiliated. ... (*Interruptions*) ... I am not speaking against anybody but I would like to ask whether the Government should have not taken any action if the situation was so serious and the country was going to be divided and the flags of Khalistan were hoisted there. Nobody has condemned so far that Harmandir Sahib had become hideouts of the extremists and a conspiracy was hatched to disintegrate the country, therefore, the Government had to take action. It is not proper to say about Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he said if a big tree falls it shakes the earth around it. Shri Rajiv Gandhi instructed all the Chief Ministers after the assassination of that great mother that atrocities and injustice should not be committed against any sikh anywhere. Had Shri Rajiv Gandhi not issued such instructions we can well understand the situation that would have developed in the country. That great mother and goddess sacrificed her life for the unity of the country; and her own guards, who were specially deputed to provide protection to her, took her life. How such views can be tolerated? It is a serious issue when you allot time I will put forward all these things. A number of people are still being killed daily in Punjab in terrorist activities and the situation has become worse than what it was earlier. The Government should take strict action in this regard.

[*English*]

**SHRI P. A. ANTHONY (Trichur):** Sir, .....(*Interruptions*)\*.....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This is not going on record.

[*Translation*]

**PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Bhajan Lalji said that the guards, who were specially deputed to protect her, took her life. These remarks are derogatory for all the

\* Not recorded.

Members of the House. Please expunge these from the record. It is my point of order.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: we will look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the C.M.D. of N.C.L., Singrauli which is a company of Coal India Limited, had burnt coal worth Rs. 600 crores and then sold it and later on a report was sent to the Government that this coal was not of any use because it had turned into ash. I had written a letter to the Union Minister in this connection about 6 months ago.

Sir, it is a serious matter involving bungling of Rs. 600 crores and the Government has not ordered any enquiry into it. The corrupt officers used to harass people there. I would like to make a request that an immediate enquiry should be conducted and corrupt and guilty officers should be dismissed.

[*English*]

SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG (Shillong): I want to draw the attention of the Government to the communal disharmony prevailing now in Shillong in Meghalaya. From the 29th of this month, there were stabbing cases where one man belonging to the minority community died. After that curfew was clamped in Shillong; Shillong is a life-line for all the essential commodities going to Mizoram, Silchar, Manipur. This indefinite clamping of the curfew will be very dangerous for those people. Also the minorities are living in fear. There is a news in the papers about Flag Marching by the army. It seems that the Minority Government which governs there is finding difficulty to maintain law and order; and there is a complete break-down of law and order. I request the Central Government to ensure that peace and communal harmony is maintained.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): You are aware that all those Indians who have returned from Kuwait have been given so far Rs 5000 (at the rate of Rs..55 per diem). Now I am told that the Government of India has given a new direction to reduce it from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 1000. That would create a lot of hardship. I would request the Government not to do so and let the old amount continue.

SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): The latest news about the latest development in Kuwait is very alarming and shocking. The situation in Kuwait has deteriorated almost to the level of hell. About 250,000 troops are looting all the shops where food and other essential items are stored. To get ration for one day six hours wait has to be made in 50° celsius. Food items are not enough even for one week. I received a letter from some of my friends saying that they are "eating fire". If the evacuation takes place at the rate at which it was announced by the Ministry of External Affairs, then it will take more than 100 days to evacuate the people. So, the situation is worsening to the most deplorable level. Immediate action should be taken for evacuation as well as rehabilitation of the Indian nationals.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of people belonging to my constituency live in Gulf countries. Today, in view of the insecurity prevalent in Kuwait these people returning to India in large number with their bag and baggage on reaching the airport or while travelling by train, are being harassed. As high duties as Rs. 1 lakh are charged from them for bringing even small baggage, their belongings are seized and unless huge sums are paid as gratification they have to face problems. I would like to submit to the Government that all the concerned officials should be directed to adopt sympathetic attitude towards the people returning to India from other countries, specially in the days of crisis.

Those who want to go to their native villages, should be allowed to do so with dignity. My submission to the Government is that action should be taken in this regard and all the concerned officials should be directed to treat these people on humanitarian grounds and the guilty should be punished.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my submission is that calling an All Party Meeting to discuss the Mandal Commission report is a right step. However, an All Party Appeal should also be made through a press release so that the agitation started all over the country may come to an end.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** A separate discussion under Rule 193 has been fixed on it.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an agitation has been launched throughout the country against the Mandal Commission Report. An All Party Appeal to stop the agitation should be made to the students of the entire country. Traffic in Haryana has been totally jam for the last 9-10 days. I have just come from the Railway reservation counter, Rajdhani Express scheduled to reach here at 4 O'clock in the morning, will arrive at 9 O'clock. Therefore, either the Prime Minister should personally appeal or an All Party Appeal should be released to stop the agitation, so that the peaceful atmosphere in the country may be restored. At present, tension is prevailing all over the country.....A reasonable solution accepted to all the sections of society should be sorted out in regard to the Mandal Commission Report. All the political parties are of the opinion that reservation should be on economic basis. I would like to submit that.....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Whatever the hon. Member is submitting will not go on record.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the movement being launched

against Mandal Commission Report no incident of firing has taken place so far. But in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, students were lathi charged and fired upon yesterday. This is the first incident. They were taken to prison. It is very inhuman. Today's newspaper report states that Chief Minister of Orissa has also given shoot at sight orders. These strategies are being adopted to suppress the voice of those who are against the Mandal Commission Report while other political parties are being invited to hold discussions. It is a matter of surprise that these practices are being adopted in this democratic set up and sticks and bullets are being used arbitrarily. Anti Mandal Commission agitation cannot be suppressed in this manner. The Government should answer for it.....  
(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Anil Shastri...(*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order, I am raising it in my personal capacity and not on behalf of my party. The situation in All India Institute of Medical Sciences has aggravated. Moreover, the employees of other hospitals too have threatened to go on strike in their support. In this situation, the patients in Delhi may have to face a lot of inconvenience. The Government is not taking any measures to deal with the matter. Sir, the Government should be directed to take action in this regard so that the doctors of other hospitals may not join it, and All India Institute of Medical Sciences may not come to a closure in this matter.....(*Interruptions*).....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** In the first place, this is not a point of order. All the members are raising the same issue. The Government will try their best in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I have a letter here brought by Mr. Gujral and it was sent from Kuwait by the son-in-law of Mr. T. O. Bava, who is the ex-PCC President in Kerala. The letter says, I will quote from this letter as I want the House to notice this. He writes,—I am providing my own translation because it is in Malayalam, “At the rate the Government is evacuating people from Kuwait we will perish.” Sir, he says, “We will perish”. In Malayam, he may say.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are translating, you need not say it in Malayalam.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Secondly, he says, “We have food for one week. Whatever food is there, the Army is coming and taking away. If food does not reach us within a week, the consequences will be disastrous.” I am quoting from this letter brought by Shri Gujral. Therefore, I would only request—the Finance Minister is here and other Ministers are also here—some steps may please be taken to reach food to Kuwait through Red Cross or any other agency available, within a week.

A number of letters are coming...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. If food scarcity is there, the Government should take steps.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the Deputy Minister of Finance is here. They have written that Air India is not accepting NRI cheques or Indian money and they are asking for foreign currency only. Please instruct Air India to accept NRI cheques because they are not having money. Kuwait banks are not open. They are not having cash. So, Air India should be instructed to accept NRI cheques.

Thirdly, the customs people behave as if they do not know what had happened there. They are harassing the people who are coming from Kuwait. Please give instructions to the customs people to have a liberal attitude towards the people coming from Gulf, especially from Kuwait.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Anil Shastri.

13.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962, annual report and review on the working of Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for 1988-89 etc.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944—

(i) G.S.R. 474 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional rate of exercise duty at Rs. Sixty per kilolitre on raw naphtha and reformed naphtha (C. 5 Reformat) intended to be used in the manufacture of specified petrochemicals.

(ii) G.S.R. 486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide effective rate of basic excise duty of 10

per cent on certain goods falling under sub-heading No. 2202.90.

(iii) G.S.R. 487 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications Nos. 8/90-CE, and 12/90-CE dated the 20th March, 1990.

(iv) G.S.R. 488(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 23/80-CE dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to prescribe effective basic duty of Rs. 90/- per tonne on cement made by mini cement plants.

(v) G.S.R. 489 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt lime falling under sub-heading No. 2505.60 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 490 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 24/90-CE, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe effective duty of 15 per cent on DMT and PTA.

(vii) G.S.R. 491 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to extend the exemption to tyre flaps of rubber.

(viii) G.S.R. 492 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments to Notifications Nos. 138/86-CE and 139/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986.

(ix) G.S.R. 493 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications Nos. 253/82-CE, dated the 8th November, 1982, 65/87-CE, dated the 1st March, 1987 and 47/90-CE, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(x) G.S.R. 494 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 64/87-CE, dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to prescribe effective rate of additional excise duty (in lieu of Sales tax) on coated textiles.

(xi) G.S.R. 495 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications Nos. 63/87-CE, dated the 1st March, 1987 and 82/88-CE, dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to prescribe effective rates of basic duty on coated textiles falling under heading No. 73.10.

(xii) G.S.R. 496 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 181/88-CE dated the 13th May, 1988 so as to prescribe an effective basic duty of 15 per cent on metal containers.

(xiii) G.S.R. 497 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 180/88-CE, dated the 13th May, 1988 so

as to fully exempt aluminium containers used in the packing of liquid pesticides.

(xiv) G.S.R. 498 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 69/90-CE dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe effective rate of basic duty of 10 per cent on textile processing machinery.

(xv) G.S.R. 499 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption for certain varieties or PVC insulated winding wires subject to certain condition and also fixing effective rates of duty on PVC insulated winding wires of copper and aluminium.

(xvi) G.S.R. 500 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 74/90/CE, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to give full exemption for unrecorded and recorded audio cassettes and prescribing effective rates of duty on unrecorded and recorded audio tapes.

(xvii) G.S.R. 567 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt bicycle valves and its components from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(xviii) G.S.R. 609 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 73/90-CE dated the 20th March, 1990.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.—1366/90].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 452 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind the Notification No. 153/90-Cus., dated the 27th April, 1989.

(ii) G.S.R. 453 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 142/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990.

(iii) G.S.R. 458 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 295/83-Cus., dated the 1st November, 1983 so as to increase the rate of basic customs duty on titanium sponge when imported for the manufacture of titanium alloy products from 30 per cent to 35 per cent and to delete the time limit prescribed therein.

(iv) G.S.R. 463 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 131/77-Cus., dated the 1st July, 1977 seeking to prescribe concessional rate of import duty on industrial diamonds in dust or powder form so as to extend the exemption from additional duty of customs.

(v) G.S.R. 465 (E) and G.S.R. 466 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent



*ad valorem* and the whole of the additional and auxiliary duty of customs leviable on capital goods imported in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 197 of the Import-Export duty Policy, 1990-93.

(vi) G.S.R. 482 (E) and G.S.R. 483 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic duty on 10 per cent and nil additional and auxiliary duty of 30 per cent on specified grade of LDPE used in the manufacture of aseptic packing material for packaging of pharmaceuticals with the aid of Aseptic Form Fill Seal Machine.

(vii) G.S.R. 484 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 219/84-Cus., dated the 10th August, 1984 so as to reduce basic customs duty on waste paper to 15 per cent.

(viii) G.S.R. 485 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 489/86-Cus., dated the 18th December, 1986 so as to fully exempt from customs duty Polypropylene B.C.F. Yarn Manufacturing Plant.

(ix) G.S.R. 513 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 356/86-Cus., dated the 17th June, 1986 so as to delete the time limit prescribed therein.

(x) G.S.R. 539 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1990 together with

an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt all goods falling under Chapter 13 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

(xi) G.S.R. 540 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 315/83-Cus., dated the 26th November, 1983.

(xii) G.S.R. 546 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 86/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to enable the small scale units holding a valid registration certificate to avail the concession mentioned in the Notification.

(xiii) G.S.R. 561 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of Notification No. 215/88-Cus., dated the 1st July, 1988 without specifying any time limit.

(xiv) G.S.R. 580 (E) and G.S.R. 581 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic and auxiliary duty of customs of 30 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of high raw ground sponge iron when imported into India for the manufacture of iron powder.

(xv) G.S.R. 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 105/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe a specific rate

of basic customs duty of Rs. 10 per sparking plug as against the existing basic customs duty of 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

(xvi) G.S.R. 602 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of Notification No. 522/86-Cus., dated the 31st December, 1986 upto 31st March, 1991.

(xvii) G.S.R. 639 (E) and G.S.R. 640 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic customs duty of 25 per cent and additional nil and the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs on cotton yarn, cotton terry toweling fabrics and cotton terry towels.

(xviii) G.S.R. 649 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 49/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe the basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on Cellulose acetate flakes importer into India.  
[Placed in Library. See No LT.—1367/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT.—1368/90]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank

for the period from 9th July, 1988 to 30th June, 1989 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.—1369/90]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding rejection of the Award by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) Scheme.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.—1370/90]

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear Mr. Poojary's point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. I have called Mr. Poojary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, under rule 10 you have got the same powers as the Speaker. There are hon. Members from our Party who have not so far been given any chance to raise matters during the Zero Hour. An hon. Member wants to raise a matter about drought in Karnataka... (Interruptions) The Chair is only permitting BJP Members. Everyday Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and Mr. Khurana are given chances... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you might have seen that I have allowed many Members from the Congress Party to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot get permission from the Chair like this, Mr. Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have got the right.....  
 (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow 500 Members to speak like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You have got the discretion.  
 (Interruptions)

13.18½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members

1. Shri Atinder Pal Singh	19-3-90	to	15-5-90
2. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	7-8-90	to	10-8-90 and
	16-8-90	to	7-9-90
3. Shri Y. S. Mahajan	7-8-90	to	10-8-90 and
	16-8-90	to	7-9-90
4. Shri Vamarao Mahadik	7-8-90	to	10-8-90 and
	16-8-90	to	7-9-90

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, in the process you are casting aspersion on the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you want to send me out, you can send.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know that if I want to send you out, I can send you out. But I do not want to send you out.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Leave of absence from the sittings of the House.

from the sittings of the House in their Second Report presented to the House on 30th August, 1990, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:—

13.19½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE MINUTES

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE: I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House held on 29th August, 1990.

13.20 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT  
ASSURANCES  
Fourth Report**

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

13.20½ hrs.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd September, 1990, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of:
  - (a) The Constitution (72nd Amendment) Bill, 1990.
  - (b) The Constitution (70th Amendment) Bill, 1990 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
  - (c) The Constitution (71st Amendment) Bill, 1990 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
3. Discussion on the Resolution regarding increase in excise duties on motor cars.
4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 1990 and consideration and passing of the Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Matters under Rule 377. Shrimati Jamuna.

*Leave the subject*

- (i) Need to waive off the loans upto Rs. 10,000 taken by agriculturists etc. from co-operative banks (Moksh)

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): The National Front promised in its election manifesto to waive off loans upto Rs. 10,000 taken by agriculturists, artisans etc. In practice, the loan waiver scheme has been extended to the nationalised banks only with a number of conditions.

The bulk of the loans are from the co-operative banks. The Union Government has been asking the State Governments to bear the 50% financial burden in waiving off the co-operative banks' loans. It is a moral binding on the Government to implement the loan waiver scheme *in toto* including the loans from the co-operative sector.

I request the Government to waive all the co-operative loans without involving the State Governments.

- (ii) Need for early solution to the agitation of Advocates of lower courts in Delhi in the interest of litigant public.

SHRI J. P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): The Advocates of lower courts in Delhi have been on agita-

tion for over four months now. The litigant public is facing untold miseries and hardships. The cause of the Advocates requires immediate attention of the Government. If we delay the solution we go against the well established dictum of law, 'justice delayed is justice denied.' The Government should not make it a prestige issue and should try to satisfy lawyers to withdraw their agitation. This is possible only when the Government comes out with some remedial measures to safeguard the interests of both the lawyers as well as the litigants. Hence an immediate solution is requested. I, therefore, request the Government to accept the demand of the lawyers to increase the financial jurisdiction of lower court to Rs. 5 lakhs.

**(iii) Need to declare Chikmagalur district in Karnataka as industrially backward area and to sanction an Industrial Development Centre there**

**SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA** (Chikmagalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chikmagalur district in Karnataka State is situated on Western Ghats and is industrially backward except for some plantation crops in the hilly taluks. Virtually there are no substantial industries for the development of the district and to create more jobs.

There is urgent need to declare Chikmagalur district of Karnataka State as industrially backward area.

I request the Central Government to sanction an Industrial Development Centre in the Chikmagalur district in Karnataka State and also to declare the said area as industrially backward.

**(iv) Need to check soil erosion by Ganga at Sambhal in U.P.**

[Translation]

**DR. S. P. YADAV** (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise the following matter in the House under Rule 377.

The floods in Ganga river and soil erosion have been causing havoc in the Legislative constituencies Gunnaur and Gangeshwari of my Lok Sabha constituency Sambhal. Two villages of Gunnaur Tehsil—Ahrola Nawabad and Singaula Hira Singh have been eroded by flood in the Ganga. I urge upon the Central Government to direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh that the three proposed dams should be constructed without further delay so that many other villages could be protected from being eroded. Besides, adequate financial assistance should immediately be provided to the people who have been rendered landless and homeless due to the soil erosion that took place in the above two villages, so that their lot can be improved.

Secondly, in order to prevent the erosion of Hasanpur dam in Gangeshwari region, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources should personally visit the area and take preventive measures. It is very essential to prevent the dam erosion otherwise about 100 villages of Badayun district will continue to be affected by floods every year.

**(v) Need to check the rising prices of essential commodities in the country and to increase the quota of kerosene oil for Salempur in District Deoria**

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD** (Salempur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to raise the following matter in the House

The prices of essential commodities are rising high in the country, causing constant financial hardship to the people. Steps taken by the Government so far, to control the prices have proved ineffective.

Prices of Vanaspathi Ghee have gone up to Rs. 42/- per Kg. while the prices of mustard oil have risen to Rs. 32/- per Kg. Similarly, the prices of soaps, dry cells, etc. are constantly increasing day by day. The commodities like sugar and kerosene are being sold at Rs. 9/- to Rs. 10/- per Kg. and Rs. 6/- to Rs. 8/- per litre res-

[Sh. Hari Kewal Prasad]

pectively in black market and they are still a scarce commodity. Fair price shops supply one Kg. sugar per unit and 10 litres kerosene on every card in urban areas, whereas 130 grams of sugar per unit and 2 litres of kerosene are being supplied in rural areas. It has been causing widespread resentment among the rural consumers.

Just half of the required quota of kerosene is being supplied to the people in my constituency Salempur (Deoria) due to which a large number of ration card holders are unable to get kerosene. Shortage of commodities and price rise have been causing great resentment among the people.

I apprise the House of the serious situation prevailing there and urge upon the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to take effective measures in this regard and quota of kerosene oil should also be increased.

**(vi) Need to take steps to encourage use of fruit and fruit juices.**

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandī): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I have stood up to raise the following matter under rule 377.

India produces 75 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables, out of which 30 per cent gets perished, before reaching the consumers. If this, produce is made available to the consumers in adequate quantity, it would solve the serious problem of malnutrition, which the country is facing today. This would also help in providing remunerative prices to the fruit producers. In this context, I urge upon the Government to make it mandatory for soft drink manufacturers to have a twenty per cent fruit juice content in their produce; to do away with excise duty on fruit juice and its packing material; to supply fruit juice as soft

drink in Government sponsored meetings and conferences; to provide a thirty per cent subsidy at the initial stages to the cooperatives marketing fresh fruit juice and also to give wide publicity to the need for using fruit juice in order to remain healthy.

NOCIL 3/6/13

**(vii) Demand for not issuing environmental clearance and Industrial Licence to NOCIL, Bombay 3/6/13**

[English]

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 16-11-1989, the Ministry of Industry issued letters of intent to NOCIL for expansion-cum-new establishment of huge petrochemical complex in New Bombay creating a precedent and opening floodgates for expansion of numerous chemical industries in the area, which is dangerous for environment and millions of human settlements in and around New Bombay.

NOCIL has been exempted from vital locational restrictions in licensing policy by the Ministry superseding its earlier rejection in December, 1987. The NOCIL proposal had been rejected at various levels in the past.

More than half a dozen expert committees appointed by the Central and State Governments have repeatedly opposed, any further location or expansion of industries in Bombay Metropolitan Region.

Public including various environmental organisations like "Thane Area Environment and Human Life protection Committee" have already warned the Government of mass agitation. I too have brought the seriousness of the situation to the notice of the respective Ministries.

I urge upon the Government not to issue the environmental clearance and industrial licence to NOCIL. In

this vital public interest matter, I feel, judicial enquiry is the must.

**(viii) Need to recognise betel leaves as one of the exportable agricultural produce**

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat).  
Sir, Betel leaves (Pan) are primarily an agricultural produce. Its cultivation provides employment for a large segment of rural population. West Bengal happens to be its major producer.

This year's production of betel leaves has been very good. But the growers have been badly hit because of the steep fall of the price. Last year's ruling price of 1000 betel leaves was Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. This year, it has fallen to only Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/-. This is primarily due to the decline in Railway booking of this article from all the stations of the South Eastern Railway, which passes through the pan growing areas.

Another reason is its non-inclusion in the list of exportable agricultural produces by the Government of India, although the Government of West Bengal considers it as an exportable agricultural produce.

India produces betel leaves worth Rs. 800 crores a year and West Bengal's share is about Rs. 500 crores. India earns foreign exchange of about Rs. one crore on this account.

I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Agriculture to recognise betel leaves as an exportable agricultural produce and advise the NAFED and STC to undertake the procurement as well as export of this commodity,

which has markets in many foreign countries.

I also urge upon the Railway Minister to issue special instructions to the South Eastern Railway to arrange for the regular booking of increased volume of this commodity to save the growers.

**(ix) Need to look into the irregularities in National Consumers Federation**

[Translation]

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA** (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, loss of crores of rupees and irregularities on large scale were the basis on which the Board of Directors of the National Consumers Federation was dissolved. Allegations of negligence and rampant corruption were also levelled against the Federation. On the basis of these allegations the entire Board of Directors was dissolved but it is learnt that moves are afoot to hold elections for the Board of Directors. However, the former Members of the dissolved Board have not been disqualified from contesting the elections. Since the dissolution of the Board of Directors, the losses have gone up and the sales have come down considerably. As per the Audit Report, it is improper to take a decision to hold elections, unless the persons who are alleged to be responsible for mismanagement, financial irregularities and heavy loss, are removed from their offices and disqualified from contesting elections.

Therefore keeping in mind the gravity and importance of this matter, it is necessary to initiate action against officials involved in such irregularities.

*Disapproval of Prev.  
of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic  
Drugs & Psychotropic  
Substances (Amend.) Ord.  
and Bill; and*

14.40 Hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE PRE-  
VENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC  
IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSY-  
CHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,  
1990;

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAF-  
FIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND  
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES  
(AMENDMENT) BILL;

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF THE CONSER-  
VATION OF FOREIGN EX-  
CHANGE AND PREVENTION OF  
SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,  
1990;

AND

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN  
EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION  
OF SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now  
the House will take up Items 8 to 11  
together for discussion. May I sug-  
gest that Shri Jaswant Singh may  
move both statutory resolutions stand-  
ing in his name at Serial Numbers 8  
and 10 and then speak? Either Prof.  
Madhu Dandavate or Shri Anil Shas-  
tri may move for consideration of  
the two Bills in his name at Serial  
Numbers 9 and 11.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodh-  
pur): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of  
the Prevention of Illicit Traffic  
in Narcotic Drugs and Psycho-  
tropic Substances (Amendment)  
Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No.  
4 of 1990) promulgated by the  
President on the 30th July, 1990."

Stat. Res. re. 320  
*Disapproval of Cons. of  
Foreign Exch. & Prev. of  
Smuggling Activities (Amend.)  
Ordinance and Bill*

I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of  
the Conservation of Foreign Ex-  
change and Prevention of Smug-  
gling Activities (Amendment) Or-  
dinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 5  
of 1990) promulgated by the Pre-  
sident on the 30th July, 1990."

My objection is very simple. It is  
because a good and eminent colleague  
like the Union Finance Minister is  
there whose sense of parliamentary  
propriety, none of us can better. My  
objection rests principally on the  
ground that both these Ordinances,  
otherwise eminently necessary were,  
in fact, promulgated after the Parlia-  
ment had been summoned and, I am  
sure my good friend and senior col-  
league, the Union Finance Minister,  
would appreciate that the point that  
I am trying to make is not trivial.  
He runs his Ministry with great effi-  
ciency and great dedication. These  
simple Ordinances are the extension  
of those very provisions for another  
period of time to which we object.

Surely, the Secretariat of the Minis-  
try could have well envisaged that  
these need to be extended and this  
very step, even through an Ordinance,  
could have been taken before the Par-  
liament has been summoned.

I leave this at that because that is  
not a matter for discussion just now  
and I am conscious that when I make  
this submission perhaps it is not the  
time when it would be fashionable  
to talk of it considering the constraint  
that we have on balance of payments  
and foreign exchange requirements  
and I would like the Union Finance  
Minister to examine whether it is  
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act as  
such or whether COFEPOSA which  
is how it is spoken of now, had now  
not subserved their purpose as the  
physical restraints on the conservation  
or control of foreign exchange. We  
are not now required to apply our



minds afresh on these aspects because, for example, in the last para, one of the provisions is that we must encourage the flow of foreign funds in the country. That is one of the provisions. That is not under discussion. I am just suggesting. I am confident that the hon. Minister has said that if that was applied perhaps it is time that these two regulations merited some reconsideration.

My objection was simple and technical. I have stated it in precisely four minutes that I had sought from you.

Thank you.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** Do you want me to speak just now? Others can speak. Are there speakers?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes. There are.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** In that case, I will speak.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** But you have to move the Bill.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** There have been precedents on both of them. I saw all the parliament proceedings. After statutory resolution is moved, the general discussion goes on. That is what I say.

I will only move. As far as speaking is concerned, I will do it. This is what I say.

Since both the items are to be taken up together, I would move both the Bills for consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please do so.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Motions moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1990) Promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988, be taken into consideration.”

“That this House disapproves of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, as I said earlier, I only formally moved the Bills for consideration. After the speeches are over, I will speak.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes. Now, Dr. Chinta Mohan to speak.

**DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as far as this Ordinance No. 5 of 1990 is concerned, it doesn't appear right to me that it should have been brought in the form of an Ordinance. Prof.

[Dr. Chinta Mohan]

Dandavate, being a senior Parliamentarian knew that the term is going to be completed by 31st July. Therefore, instead of bringing it in the form of an Ordinance, he should have brought it in the form of a Bill in the last Budget Session. But fortunately or unfortunately he had brought it on 30th July. But before talking on this Ordinance, I would like to recall my experience in the last Eighth Lok Sabha. When Prof. Dandavate was sitting in the Opposition Benches whenever there was a question of Ordinance, he used to say that resort to Ordinance is undemocratic. He used to express his dissatisfaction always. But I do not know why a senior Parliamentarian like Prof. Madhu Dandavate brought this Act in the form of an Ordinance. Instead of bringing it forward in the form of an Ordinance, he should have brought it as a Bill in the last Budget Session. Had he done so, we would have been happy for that. Anyway, he is sitting in the Treasury Benches now. He can do anything. He can use Ordinances. But the Ordinance should be used very sparingly. They are using this Ordinance as a weapon and trying to bulldoze the sanctity of Parliament.

Secondly, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1974 is there. I do not know how far it is helpful. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these acts really serve the purpose to control the smuggling activities etc. going on in this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in the 8-9 months time, how many FERA cases have been booked and what action he has taken in this regard. To my mind, it appears that some DRI officers go and register the case and after some time it will go to some other Board or Appellate Board or some such thing. After that it goes to High Court, and then to the Supreme Court and like that. Ultimately a number of years are being prolonged in this

case. Finally they say that there is no evidence for such types of cases. Even if at all there is evidence, the imprisonment may be for two years. He has stated in Section (9), Sub-Section (1) that there is place for detention. People raise crores of rupees through smuggling activities. For them a simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500 will not matter. Please look at the other neighbouring countries. There, the imprisonment is for 7 years or 10 years. Why not the Minister make such sort of an imprisonment applicable in the case of FERA. In section 10 he has stated that the detention is for a minimum period of about two years. Instead of two years, he should have made it to 7-8 years. By doing so, really we can try to curb the FERA problems here. Before coming to Parliament, I had noticed a small thing. Some DRI Officer called a noted, big industrialist Shri Manu Chabria. He was called. But the industrialist has not turned up, has not given his remarks. This is the type of thing that is going on. Prof. Dandavate is a senior Parliamentarian. He can use this Act to curb such type of practices. But he is not doing anything. I would, therefore, request him to make this law more effective and see to it that something is done. So many Acts are there. I would like to know what exactly he is trying to do. How is he going to meet the Foreign Exchange position of this country? I want to know the details in this regard.

Sir, with these words, I disapprove these types of Ordinances brought before this Parliament. But as the acts are important to the country, I am forced to accept them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call upon the Member to speak, I may tell the House that there are amendments to the Bills which are moved. There is one amendment suggested by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava.

Another amendment for circulation is by Shri Harish Rawat and the third amendment for circulation is by Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy. I would like to know whether they are moving their amendments or not.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava—Not moving.

Shri Harish Rawat—Not moving

Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy—Not present.

There are some amendments suggested by the hon. Members. I would like to know whether they are moving their amendments or not.

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava—Not moving.

Shri Pyarelal Khandelwal—Not present.

Shri Harish Rawat—Not moving

Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy—Not present.

**SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO** (Anantnag): I have also suggested an amendment...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** May be, the amendments that you have suggested are not for circulation. They may be to the Clauses.

Now I call Shri Ajoy Mukhopadhyay to speak.

**SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY** (Krishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bills which have been placed here by the hon. Finance Minister and which will simply replace the ordinance. I am also of the opinion that this Bill could have been brought in the last session of the Parliament itself. I would like to make some comments with this observation.

The drug addiction is a big threat to the entire nation and now it is a global phenomenon. If I am permitted to say, I must say that it is a big challenge to the human civilization. So far, I have come to know that in India drug peddling has been linked with arms smuggling and terrorism. Delhi Police also have some evidence of some known terrorists who have been involved in drug trafficking. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs noted the existence of evidence in number of countries, supporting the conclusion that clear links exist in many parts of the world between the drug trafficking and terrorism and other organised criminal activities. We know that India was being increasingly used as a transit country for illicit drug traffic in heroin originating in parts of Middle East and South East Asia. Presently, I know there is evidence that substantial processing of opium into different stages of heroin is taking place in this country. Americans and Italian mafia are playing a role here. And the mafia connection is also growing.

So far as the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1989-90 is concerned, I have seen that India is one of the few countries which was permitted to produce opium for export purposes. The production of Indian opium naturally is export-oriented. But the figures show that there is a decline in the trend. The challenge is coming from different countries like USA, Turkey, etc.

In this Act, that is Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985, which was strengthened by amendments, we have seen that there is a provision for forfeiture of property. Even, there is a provision of death sentence on second conviction in certain cases. But we do not know whether there is any single case of death sentence so far. The measures to fight back this danger of drug addiction

[Sh. Ajoy Mukhopadhyay]

should be strengthened; there is no doubt in it and there should not be two opinions about it: but that is not sufficient. Social awareness must be created and the media should be utilised for this purpose more effectively and all the political parties and mass organisations should come forward to save the nation from drug addiction. Because our future generation is gradually taking to the path of drug addiction. Govt. must take up a comprehensive programme for this purpose.

I have told earlier that this has become a global phenomenon. USA tops the list. I have gathered that manufactured by expert chemists, a new wave of potent heroin analogues far more deadly than heroin itself is sweeping USA. Designer drugs are made by performing small alternations in the molecular structure of a controlled substance. The result is that the drug which is being produced is thousand times more potent, than the original. Yet technically those who are producing this—the chemists—are let scot free, because the drug which is being newly produced, which is thousand times more potent, is not in the lists of drugs which are not permitted. Lists of prohibited drugs are coming out and in those lists this drug is not there. It is a dangerous thing. In the recent past we have seen that USA administration did not hesitate to make a naked armed invasion in Panama on the plea that Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega was an international drug racketeer.

15.00 hrs.

The country which tops the list in drug trafficking is shamelessly attacking the other countries on that charge. They are invading the other countries. This is a paradox. I think, the Government of India should be very firm to era-

dicate this social evil, which is growing. This is not a task of the Government only. All the political organisations as well as mass organisations have also got their duty to motivate the people against the drug addiction. So, the Bills which have been placed here and will replace the Ordinances, must be enacted.

Lastly, I would also like to say that this tremendous task of saving the entire nation—the civilisation—rests on everybody particularly the representatives of the people who have assembled here.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome both these Bills which have been brought forward with noble objectives in mind. I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to remove the technical difficulties in the way of implementing these Bills, by carrying out these two small amendments. The consumption or usage of Narcotics and psychotropic substances which are termed as Drugs is increasing day by day and the smugglers are indulging in drug trafficking on large scale in a well-planned and organised way. Gradually it is emerging not only as a threat to our social system and economy but also to our sovereignty and territorial integrity. At present, the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and the border areas of Gujarat and Kashmir are among the most vulnerable areas. Despite the token presence of the Customs Department officials in these areas and with the increased activities of the Army and the para-military forces, it appears that we are not able to control drug trafficking in the border areas and that we have left it for the armed forces to check these nefarious activities. Smuggling activities have increased considerably in the areas bordering Nepal also. Drugs too

have started arriving from Japan and other countries alongwith some other petty items. Even Drug Mafias have started operating in that areas. Drug trafficking was an unknown phenomena in the Nainital District of Uttar Pradesh but now there are many such gangs involved in these activities on a large scale. These gangs are having links with other gangs working at national and international levels. The House too is anxious to know the number of such incidents during this period. So I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister kindly to inform the House about the same because new gangs are emerging day by day. If action is initiated against the old timers in the trade, then their jackstraws continue with these activities by forming new gangs with new names. Unfortunately, some individuals in the State machinery too are hand in gloves with them. This is posing a threat to our very social fabric. The number of young drug addicts in Delhi is rapidly increasing due to the easy availability of drugs in the capital. These are easily available even to Junior High School and High School students. Someone positively might be knowing about it; the police might be knowing about such things taking place under its nose, but we never hear about the arrest of any notorious gang or person involved in such activities. Even most of those apprehended across the borders are jackstraws through whom internationations Mafia carry out their nefarious activities. This is the condition in Bombay too. Even our air routes are not spared and many people coming from Singapore and Thailand are actively involved in drug trafficking and the number of such cases too are on the increase. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalise the organisations entrusted with the work of checking such activities. The best possible training should be imparted to the officers and other staff of these

organisations and they should be provided with the sophisticated equipment and the latest operational techniques, methods, know-how etc. so that the persons involved in drug peddling and trafficking may be apprehended. At present the organisations entrusted with the responsibility of controlling and checking drug trafficking are in possession of obsolete equipments which are unable to detect the offenders. Further, the smugglers have modern machinery and the latest techniques to escape the trap laid by the authorities. But it is also a problem that whenever we detect the techniques adopted by these smugglers and try to offset them, they come with new techniques. Therefore I would like to urge upon that we should devise a long term plan on which we may work and can claim without any hesitation that we would definitely be in a position to check and control the drug trafficking.

I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister two main points. Firstly it is necessary to improve the conditions of those drug de-addiction centres, psychiatric treatment centres and voluntary organisations engaged in the work of de-addiction psychiatric treatment and Voluntary organisations engaged in the work of de-addiction and rehabilitation of drug addicts. I won't say that there is a need to open more such centres in Delhi but it is necessary to improve the condition of those already engaged in the field. The Government on its part should not be found wanting, even if there is need to provide them with additional financial assistance. Specially there is a need to promote such organisations which are devoting their energetic activities exclusively for this purpose because they are indeed doing a commendable work. There is a need to encourage such organisations working in other states as well. Arrangements similar to those in Delhi should be made in

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

other states also. Drug addiction is gaining ground in the border and coastal areas of the country, where such phenomena was unheard of, once, the names of some drugs, which were totally unknown for us, are quite common for the youth of those areas. These drugs are openly sold even in the hostels of small colleges. Recently I came across 4-5 such cases in my constituency also. These drugs have become popular in areas where such things were never heard of. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to provide more assistance to voluntary organisations working all out to check this ever growing menace. Alongwith this, steps should also be taken to improve the condition of De-addiction centres being run by the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the opium producers. Poppy is grown by farmers on a large scale in some areas of Uttar Pradesh. The Government controls their production and maintains a strict vigilance over those areas. However, despite all this, the smugglers make such fool-proof arrangements in some villages that ultimately even the average farmers who hand over all their produce to the Government falls victims of slander and infamy. I would like to urge upon the Government to find out ways and means to provide these farmers with alternative vocations and if finances are necessary for this purpose, the Government should make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the State Government. Along with this, the Government should also ensure that poppy is grown only on state-owned farms and not on farms owned by individual farmers. In this regard arrangements should also be made to provide the necessary incentives to farmers opting

for other vocations for their livelihood. In certain areas of Dehradun poppy cultivation has been a traditional occupation of the people. I talked to some persons there and came to know that they have been practising this vocation, since the time they were unaware of its ill effects and its harmfulness and that on this part, they don't do anything wrong but some middlemen and traders force them to do wrong things and as a result, they have been accused and held responsible in some cases and thus have become infamous too. Therefore, if the Government after having talks with them gets them engaged in the cultivation of other crops, they may earn more. They themselves say that instead of taking preventive action against them or chasing them under the law, if the Government makes alternative arrangements for them, they are prepared to abandon poppy cultivation. There is an urgent need to attack the very foundations of this growing menace. With these words I support these two Bills.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to submit my views very briefly in support of both these Bills. I would like to draw your attention towards certain points as this Bill seeks to increase the ban for a period of three more years. Since smuggling has become a vocation for thousands of people who are illegally engaged in it, it has assumed not only an inter-state but also an international dimension. All the measures which are being taken to stop this illegal international trade, have proved futile. As a result, its ill effects are increasing in society day by day and a number of evils have come up. Today, narcotics like Hashish, Heroin, Brown sugar are being sold openly in the market. One can have smack even from a pan stall. But you seem to have neither the capacity nor the will to stop all

this. The international gangs have come up despite your all efforts to stop them. We have read in a newspaper that these drugs were found in capsule form in the stomach of a Nigerian tourist. With such incidents coming into light, you can easily imagine the tactics and methods being employed by these people to cheat the authorities. As a result such things are increasing all over the world. Sometimes even officials are found engaged in such activities. I can very well recall an incident in which an official recovered heroin, and later on he himself tried to hush up the case. Similarly, in an other incident, opium was dubbed as something else. I mean to say that such officials of doubtful credibility should also be punished, otherwise even the strictest measures are bound to fail.

Sir, my constituency is the foremost poppy growing centre in Asia, therefore I am aware of its problems. I know the problems of the farmers also. I feel that today the farmer is in a more problematic situation with regard to opium. Right since the time of the sowing of poppy, the farmer faces a lot of problems because your officials are in collusion with international smugglers and that is why the farmer has to face the music. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the informer who helps to get arrested the smugglers should be given special award. You should issue similar instructions to State Governments also. So that the stern action can be taken against these antisocial elements. The penal code should also be amended if necessary ... (*Interruptions*)... The price issue is not significant here. However, it is also important to look to the disparity between the price given in black market and that given by the Government. What are the compelling circumstances before the farmers leading to opium cultivation? This is a

separate issue but I wish that opium cultivators should be given remunerative prices. The Bill under discussion has a wider subject. This seeks to ban the proliferation of narcotics like Heroin, Hashish, Smack and Brown Sugar. This Bill is concerned not only with opium but also with foreign exchange and other materials and drugs which are smuggled on international level. To come forward with any provision to arrest their proliferation, will definitely be beneficial. But side-by-side, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister that the opium cultivators should also be protected and you must make some provision for it. You can devise the most stringent laws, if necessary, to check the proliferation of social crimes. This crisis has taken an international dimension and its effect is seen not only in India but also in the countries like Lanka, Burma and Thailand etc. According to a news report, 75% of Americans are also in its grip. These data show that this disease has taken a very serious turn and needs effective treatment. I would like to submit that these two Bills were necessary to make to existing provisions strict so that such types of social evils may be eliminated forever. Again, I would like to say that since the amendments were moved late, I would like to request the mover of the amendments to withdraw the same.

[English].

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which is now before the House for discussion. The Bill seeks to extend Section 10 of the Act for further period of three years. I feel this is a very necessary legislation. The control of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is one of the major tasks which the

[Sh. A. Charles]

Governments all over the world are now facing. India is also producing a large quantity of Opium both licitly as well as illicitly. According to the Report, in 1987-88 about 50 MT of Opium was produced in 22,500 hectare of land. There was a reserve of about 2000 MT in that year. We have sold about 600 MT. Every year, we are consuming about 100 MT. This has really affected even the family life in the remote villages and in the cities. Now, different types of narcotics are available everywhere. In the cities, parents are not even able to send their children to schools and colleges. Because, around the educational institutions also, there were a lot of facilities available for getting different kinds of narcotics, in different forms and children, without knowing about the ill effects slowly get them and consume them. So, we have to take very strong action. But, unfortunately, most of our efforts are against those persons who come from the lower strata of society and who are being used by big kingpins.

There was a news item which appeared just a week back that in America a special agent of the US Drug Enforcement Agency was arrested by his colleagues when he was found transporting 26 Kgs. of cocaine for the drug cartel which he was supposed to be fighting. So, the top man who was supposed to prevent drug trafficking was himself one of the agents who was carrying on the business. In most cases, such kingpins often get escaped. In Trivandram, I know a specific case, where two boys were used for the sale of a small quantity of opium. Without knowing the menace, these two boys were sent in an Autorickshaw. There was also another person. One of the boys was carrying two small packets. Actually, the boy does not know what it contains and the police came and stopped the vehicle. The person who used the

boys ran away. The children who did not know what it was, were caught. This is a case which I personally know. And surprisingly when it came to the Court only one packet was there and the other packet was missing. That was taken away by the police. Quite unfortunately, even though these two children were arrested and now the prosecution is going on, the person who was in the same Autorickshaw was not arrested. There was no attempt made to trace him out. Now effort has been made to find out the real culprit. So, whatever be the law, we have to be very fair in seeing that the real culprits are booked and stringent punishments are given.

Another factor which is there in the smuggling is this. There are lots of opportunities in smuggling for making huge profits. By smuggling these drugs, you can make more profits as compared to smuggling gold. So that is one temptation. We have to find out some way as to how such a huge profit earning method can be stopped somehow so that the temptation of smuggling may be limited. There are various methods of smuggling. The Reports show that even shipments which are supposed to be carrying fruits, a major portion of them are used for carrying or smuggling drugs. Even the hollowed legs of the furniture are stuffed with smuggled drugs. These substances are concealed even on the side pockets. Even during imports or exports, such things do occur. So, there are various methods of smuggling and we have to find out such methods and stop them. Anyway, we have to take stern action against this sort of drug trafficking so that the future generation may be saved from this menace.

I come from Trivandrum and I am pained to say that the University College of Trivandrum, i.e. in my constituency where I have had the rare privilege of studying for four



years—it was one of the ancient colleges located in Kerala—in 1988, there was a shocking report. That Report was published in the *Kerala Gomathl*, one of the leading dailies. In the front page, there was a photograph of a student of the University College, who was given an injection of a particular drug in the broad day light when the college was going on. This is the state of affairs where we have reached. Unless, we take very stringent measures to find out the real culprits and give them proper punishment, I am afraid, the future generations will be totally lost. So, I fully share the concern of all my colleagues who have spoken earlier and I support this Bill with all strength at my command.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support both these Bills introduced by the hon. Minister. The farmers cultivate opium because of more money. But its side effects are extremely disturbing. Even the children consume it and it is eating into the very base of the society. Therefore, I would like to point out that this menace cannot be wiped out by just enacting legislation. For this, you will have to encourage the farmers to cultivate some other crops which may fetch more remunerative prices.

With the increasing amount of legislation, the cultivation of opium is also increasing instead of decreasing. It means that its cultivation can be stopped only if proper encouragement may be given by the Government to the farmers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But what should be done?

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The alternative and remunerative crop cultivation should be encouraged.

I would like to demand that you should take stern action in the matter and give remunerative prices for alternative crops to ensure better future for the Farmer's Children. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bills introduced by the hon. Minister of Finance and also the views expressed by hon. Shri Jaswant Singh on

[*English*]

Prevention of Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as far as the narcotic drugs are concerned, this is no longer a problem of cities alone. It has reached even the far-flung areas. You might be aware of the fact that the people of hilly regions are generally honest, labourious and simple. But after the advent of Hippies in these areas particularly in my constituency.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Maheshwarji, you can speak on this item tomorrow because now, it is time for the Private Members' Business.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI UTTAMRAO LAKMAN-  
RAO PATIL (Erandol): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th August, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th August, 1990."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. MEASURES TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now continue further discussion on the Resolution on Measures to protect the interests of farmers, moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on the 17th August, 1990. Shri Bhuria may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that India is an agricultural country and 80% of its population depends on agriculture. The committee which was formed under the Chairmanship of the Bhanu Pratap Singh after the installation of National Front Government in Centre has submitted its report. The Committee suggested the ways and means to help the farmers, but the farmer is still unsatisfied. The Government has declared that the coming decade would be a Farmer's decade. But all these are just announcements. I would like to inform the Government that the percentage of people having more than

10 hectares land is just 2.4 but they own 22.8% of the cultivable land. On the other hand, 56.5% marginal farmers have just 12.2% of the total cultivable land. Mr. Deputy Speaker, these land holdings are continuously getting smaller following the family divisions. Now these divisions are no more viable. The Government must be aware of the fact that the number of landless labourers and workers is about 8 crores in our country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the absence of the Members on the Panel of the Chairmen, I suggest that Shri Kalka Das may preside over this House, if it is approved by the House, I will request him to take the Chair.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI KALKA DAS

*in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Chairman, congratulations. Today the country has 8 crores labourers and every year about more than one crore people from farmer's families migrate to the cities. This tendency is going on everywhere; whether it is Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab or elsewhere. Today, in view of the pitiable condition of the farmers, the Government should adopt a clear cut policy to provide real benefits to the farmers. The multinational companies are earning a lot by setting up big factories for manufacturing pesticides etc. for the farmers, but the farmers cannot sell their produce at higher rates because of ban imposed by the Government. You have started the provisions of support price. You purchase the grains if the rates are lower than the support price, but you do not purchase when the rates are higher than the support price. It should not be so. If Agriculture is declared an industry as per the recommendations of Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee, the farmers have to get registered it under Agricultural Company Law. If it is so, the farmers would be burdened with

additional problems of sales tax and Income-tax and he would become more poor. The farmers do not know the legal complexities and they are still in the grip of Patwaris. Even today, the Patwaris are considered the greatest persons in the village. Be it a question of getting loans or a duplicate copy of some documents like khesara No. and land document khate, he cannot get his work done without giving bribe. Therefore, you cannot equate Agriculture with Industry. The industrialists produce so many items but no ceiling price has been fixed for any of the items. If the Government would try to fix the ceiling price on their produce, they would never accept it. But you have fixed the prices for agricultural produce. These policies are not good. I agree that you have spoken a lot about farmer's welfare but now as you are in power, you should try to keep your promises. How much farmer's loans have been waived of? No State Government can give the genuine figures. Moreover, the farmers have been declared as defaulters. You are again reviving the traditions of mediatorship. Sir, I am also a farmer and I cannot tolerate insult of the farmers who often go to the middlemen for their needs and in turn, get humiliating behaviour.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is good that you are here, the hon. Minister is also very much here. Both young and old Members are present here. There is a combination of young and old people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): They take ill on calling them old.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: All right, I say young.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Their hearts are still young.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I would like to say that the Government should display its dynamism in its work and action. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you too know it well that there

are many people in and around Delhi who run industries and also possess agricultural land. I would like to suggest that those lands should be confiscated and if the Government has a progressive view, it should give such lands on lease to the people who are engaged in farming and cultivation. There is need to take over their lands and distribute these among the bonafide tillers. Since those who run industries get licences, licences for vehicles are given to person who drive them, then why should this dual ownership of land and industry co-exist in one hand. Such people use overt and covert benefit in the name of farming for the purpose of tax-evasion. Do not let such people retain lands. Give land to the real farmer who ploughs his fields, does the farming and is dependent on agriculture alone. Have the lands of such people who retain it in the names of fake persons, been confiscated? Law of the land has nowhere been implemented. You will have to demonstrate your worth and power if you really want to achieve development and implement in letter and spirit the laws like the Land Ceiling Act that have been enacted. You have imposed a ban on the rural farmers but the city dwellers have constructed skyscrapers and mansions after purchasing the farmers' lands and there is no ban on them. The farmers whose lands were purchased are left without a roof over their heads. He only looks at his disposed lands with a heavy heart thinking that it ever belonged to him, it was his predecessors' asset but today he himself cannot live on that very land. What a socialistic society is this? We are increasing the number of such people day by day in this Republic of ours and within them is taking birth a rebellion, a frustration, that can, one day, prove dangerous for the democracy of our country. It is, therefore, the foremost duty of the Government to persuade them to live in community with us and have a regard for democracy and for this country in this socialistic society. I would like the Government to achieve this end.

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many products associated with the farmers today. China has not spared even an inch of its superfluous land in developing horticulture. Many types of researches were conducted in our country but we did not achieve success except in the production of wheat. What about other farm products like millet and maize? What research was conducted with regard to the coarse cereals produced by our farmers belonging to the hilly regions? What research was conducted for finding out as to which fruit trees could successfully be grown here. We should identify every inch of land in areas where agriculture based rural industry can be set up. Farmer alone should be entitled to make an entry into such areas. Those who deal in medicines etc. may make their entry into multi-national companies or any other person may do so whatever he likes but only a farmer should be allowed to make his way into the areas of farming. There should be a 'Laxaman Rekha', a prohibitory restriction with regard to the entry in this field. Our legislation should consist of a provision banning the entry of the people who use money power or muscle power for exploitation into this area of activity. Sir, I would like to say that there is a need to conduct research on these trifling matters today. Our farmer is capable of producing a variety of fruits etc.. today, we should, therefore, provide him with new and up-to-date scientific and technological know-how. We spend one thousand crore rupees every year for importing edible oils. We import oil seeds as well. Our farmer is so laborious and hard-working that I understand that he will give you so much of indigenous production as there will hardly be any need to import such commodities if he is once made familiar with the up-to-date research findings; and the new schemes for increasing production are introduced. There will, then, be no need of importing things. The country's farmers will produce them indigenously. He will give you everything

including fruits, pulses and oils etc. but it is very important to help him. You should remove the middlemen from the scene and open new research-centres. We should make endeavours for growing brambles and shrubs as these can be grown on the hilly lands of every district because we need the fire-wood. If we use the forest-wood for burning and domestic purposes, how can we enhance the greenery of our hills and mountains. So, a farmer should be provided with all these things because they are essential for him. Our country will prosper and achieve striding development if this is done.

There is a great need of water for the farmer. What percentage of our fields get irrigated today in our country? Hardly 20-30 percent fields get water and the rest 70 per cent of them are dry. Only one crop grows there rather than two. We shall have to devise means to divert the waters of the big rivers that flow into the sea, store that water and construct multi-purpose dams so that drinking water is made available as well as arrangements for irrigating the fields are made. The levels of underground water in our country are receding day by day. obvious reason for this is that the shrubs and plantation and mountaneous jungles are now a rare sight in our country. They are vanishing by and by. A day will come when in India we can have access to every amenity of life excepting the fresh air. I live in a village. When I visit my home, I need no air-conditioner and no fans because fresh air is available there in plenty. It comes as a great challenge to our scientists and technocrats to turn every inch of land in India into a green-land and the Government should devise schemes for this. The Government should come forward with certain specific schemes and, if necessary, make laws to implement them. Our country accounts for 70 per cent dry farming and it should be sorted out. what crops can be grown under these geo-climatic conditions. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to make available more and more electricity to the far-

mers so that more tube wells may run and water may be available in huge quantity. Electric supply is made available to the farmers during night hours at many places, so, how can they irrigate their fields at night. It is the farmer alone who can improve the produce qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Keeping these things in view, I would only like to remind the Government that the farmer should get remunerative prices in lieu of his labour. This is the prime duty of the Government. The farmer will continue to remain poor if he is not paid the due price of his hard-work. He should have a good house to live in, good clothes to put on and a self respecting feeling that he is the owner of the land, the producer of the foodgrains and that India belongs to him. The Government should come up with such laws and schemes. Many of our friends sitting here come from the villages, the Tehsils and the districts and then we witness the difference of development and environment between a village on the one the hand and Delhi on the other and think as to how much time it will take to bring both at par. Hon. Minister, Sir, perhaps you might be having your home somewhere near a village. I wish that all the amenities and facilities like drinking water, good decorated shops, hospitals, education for children, beautiful roads and telephone and T.V. etc. available in the cities should equally be made available in the villages also. The farmers do multi-purpose farming in America and Japan and they have then developed their villages as well. This is what China too has achieved. The only way to bridge the gap between the cities and the villages is to develop our villages. There should be no discrimination or difference between the cities and the villages. The whole India should look alike. My humble submission to all my friends is that the hard working farmers should get remunerative prices. Here I conclude and thank you for giving me time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask Shri Yuvraj whether he would move his amendments. He is not present.

[English] 206-118

SHRI A. N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Private Members' Resolution which has been brought before this House deals with a very crucial problem, that is, giving proper price to the cultivators and also supply them with all implements and inputs. As you know, the price of every commodity in India, goes up practically every year, even every month. During the last few months, as you know, the general price index has gone up to an extent of 10 to 12 points. But still the prices of basic crops like paddy and wheat have gone down. Therefore, the majority section of the population, that is the cultivators are the worst sufferers since they have to purchase their daily commodities and other necessities from the market at higher prices while they sell their produce in the market at a very low price. So, naturally the Government owes a duty towards the cultivators and farmers. The National Front Government has done so much for the farming community, but still it is not sufficient. The cultivator does not want to shirk his responsibility; the farmer does not want his loans to be written off. They are demanding that their loans should be withdrawn only because they are unable to repay their loans. If you give proper price for their produce, then no farmer would ask that his loans should be withdrawn. I will give you one example. Few months ago, the Orissa Government suddenly raised the minimum wages to Rs. 25 from Rs. 11. Now, the wage of daily labourers, both agricultural and industrial, has gone up. In the body that was set up to fix up the wage of labourers, there was not a single agriculturist or agricultural scientist. The committee was formed only with some labour leaders, industrialists and bureaucrats. They have fixed the minimum daily wage at Rs. 25. The price of paddy has fallen down in Orissa. It has never fallen down to this extent since independence. It was being sold in Orissa at Rs. 120 per quintal. It may be a little here and there. While

[Sh. A. N. Singh Deo]

the farming community is made to pay more for their inputs, the prices for their produce remain the same and the procurement price also remains the same. I had asked a question to the hon. Minister in Parliament that when the wages of daily labourers have gone up, will the Government consider raising the purchase price. He said: 'No'; the rate cannot be fixed Statewise. So, if you cannot fix the purchase price of agricultural produce Statewise, then how can you fix the labour wages Statewise?

The Government does not have a policy. They allow the State Government to fix the minimum daily wages but they are not willing to fix the minimum procurement prices of different products State-wise. When we talk of giving proper price to the cultivators, the Government must consider how to fix the price. It must have a policy in this regard. Fixing of price is a very important thing. I will tell you the example of sugarcane. Sugarcane is one of the main agricultural produces and India is one of the biggest sugarcane producing countries. But here the condition of the sugarcane growers is pitiable. We have to be frank about it and openly come out with it. That is because the policy of the Government is just to keep the prices of sugar low for the consumers. The levy price of sugarcane is not at all existing according to the norms. The cultivating cost of sugarcane is not taken into consideration. What is important is that the interests of the Government, the consumers and the cultivators must be taken into consideration and then the price should be fixed. The Government purchases sugar from the factories at a low price. 40% of the levy sugar is purchased from the sugar factories at low price. But when it goes down to the consumer, the consumer purchases it at Rs. 9. There is a difference of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per kg. That is due to the defective supply and distribution system of the

Government. There is blackmarketing by middlemen. The cultivator does not get the benefit of it. Neither does the Government get any benefit out of it. So, it is very important that the price structure of every commodity must be properly considered and we should have representatives of cultivators on these Bodies which fix the price. As you know, the Agricultural Prices Commission is under the Central Government. But unfortunately no farmers' representative is on this Body. The policy is controlled by a tendency to supply produce at a low price.

Again I will give you another example of sugarcane. The actual cost of production of sugarcane nowadays comes to about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per tonne. But the minimum price that is fixed by Government is Rs. 190. It is lucky that some States raised the procurement price. So the farmer gets relief. Now Rs. 300 crores are due to the sugarcane growers. They have not yet been paid. This is due to the Government's policy of not fixing proper price. In the same way, the supply of material should be made to the cultivators. As far as we know, the Government does not seem to have a definite policy in this regard.

Therefore, we should take note of this resolution and I hope Government will make some definite commitments by which the policy of the Government will change and the cultivator and the consumer will be benefitted.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important Bill and four hours' time has been allotted to it. Half an hour has elapsed and many Members would like to speak on it. I have a long list with me. I would like to request you all kindly to express your views in the least possible words so that all the hon. Members may get time to speak. 248-55

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the

outset I would like to congratulate you for being included in the panel of Chairmen. I would also like to congratulate Shri Bhuria for bringing this Resolution in the House. He has really raised the issue of welfare of farmers. Today our farmers do not get remunerative prices of their produce. From the very beginning middlemen have been exploiting the farmers in the country and this exploitation has not yet been checked. Despite our efforts to provide all possible help to the farmers, they are not being benefited to the extent it should have been. A number of schemes were made to improve their condition but they did not get any benefit from them. We can take the example of land reforms laws under which surplus land was distributed among landless farmers, labourers, tribals, harijans and the people belonging to backward classes but they have not been provided physical possession of the land so distributed. This is the reason why farmers are leading a life of poverty despite so much toil and labour put by them in their fields. We are yet to find a way out to provide real benefits to the farmers. Big claims have been made by them and a number of announcements have been made to improve their condition, I think their intentions are good but in fact nothing is being done in practice. When Ch. Devi Lal ji was the in-charge of the Ministry of Agriculture, I was also one of the members of the Agricultural Advisory Committee. In its very first meeting, Chaudhary Sahab had said that he would make every effort to improve the condition of farmers. I owe my gratitude to him. When he said this thing in that meeting hon. Members of all the parties were present there. But when we see the present policy of the Government towards the farmers, we find that their exploitation is still continuing and I want to bring this fact to the notice of the House. Even today farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their produce. In Himachal Pradesh there are two types of farmers, one who are producing foodgrains such as wheat, maize and

jowar etc. and the other who are producing fruits such as apple, peach, khumani, pear etc. which are main produce of Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say something about my own state. Gross injustice is being done to the fruit growers of Himachal Pradesh. The Government of India is silent on this problem and is not taking any step to solve it. I wrote a letter to Chaudhri Sahib on 16th July but I have not so far received any reply to that. Thereafter a memorandum signed by 80 M.Ps. was submitted to the Prime Minister demanding support price for apple produced by the apple growers of Himachal Pradesh as have been done for orange and maltas. In reply to yet another question by me in the House, it was stated that the matter was under consideration of the Government but the matter seems to be still under consideration as no decision has been so far taken. Farmers are suffering in my state. As I have already stated, in Himachal Pradesh there are two types of farmers .....(Interruptions)... I am speaking on this subject. I am raising the problems faced by farmers. Two types of crops are raised in our state, i.e. foodgrains and fruits, please do not interrupt me and let me have my say.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has a right to have his say. He is also speaking about farmers. Apples are also produced by farmers, so let him make his point.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that in my state, Himachal Pradesh fruits are the main crop. Of course, foodgrains are also produced there but these are produced in the lower belts whereas in major parts of the state, fruits are produced and even in the constituencies represented by my friend Maheshwarji and other colleagues belonging to his party, most of the farmers are apple growers. Therefore, I am not saying anything which harms the interests of farmers or creates an impression in the minds

[Sh. K. D. Sultanpuri]

of my colleagues that I am against farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to ensure a support price of Rs. 2.75 a kilogram as used to be given during the Congress regime, instead of Rs. 1.30 as announced by the present state Government, to the apple growers of the State in view of the memorandum signed by the eighty members of Parliament belonging to different parties submitted to him.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): How much payment was made at the rate of Rs. 2.75?

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the right to highlight the problems of farmers. Therefore, I will must raise the issues concerning farmers. Firstly, farmers helped in conservation of soil by planting fruit bearing trees at different places, particularly in Himachal Pradesh, under the social forestry scheme. They have been nurturing their plants for the last 16 years as parents bring up their children. Despite so much toil and labour put by them in nurturing the plants, they are not getting due return as no assistance is being provided to them either by the Forest Department or the Government of India or by the State Government. It is natural on the part of farmers to be sore on account of this. Sir, I would like to request you to prevail upon hon. Minister to cover these points also in his reply. I wrote a letter to Minister for Rural Development Shri Upendranath Verma, who in turn replied that the same had been forwarded to the Minister of State for Agriculture who is a young Minister and I urge upon him to pay some attention towards Himachal Pradesh also. The support price of apples fixed by the previous Government at Rs. 2.75 a kilogram was reasonable. This year also at least this much should be maintained.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the House that during the last elections Gujarat ji and others went there for election campaigning and promised the people that if they were voted to power, they would fix support price at Rs. 5.00, not to talk of Rs. 2.75 fixed by us. When the people voted you to power, you people decreased the support price from Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 1.30 a kilogram. This is not a justified action. There is a lot of resentment among farmers in the State due to this action.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, no action is being taken to provide remunerative prices to farmers. The farmers of Himachal Pradesh staged a demonstration on the 3rd of July in support of their demand for remunerative prices and their agitation has been gaining momentum day by day and it has spread to seven districts out of twelve districts in Himachal Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House that if we take into account the total expenditure, the cost of production of apples comes to Rs. 9 to 10 per kilogram. This has been corroborated with the report of the experts. Apples are graded mainly under three categories. Apples fallen from the trees are graded under one category. These apples are useless. Scabbed apples are graded under second category. These apples are a bit useful. Good quality apples come under the third category which are graded as 'A grade' apples. Their cost of production comes about Rs. 9 to 10 a kilogram. In this cost of production, transportation cost from orchards to fruit market is not included. But after coming to the market the condition of the farmer deteriorates further because he is not able to get even the price equivalent to his production cost. The markets are situated at a distance of 200 kms. In the market the agent fixes the price at his discretion. In the Azadpur Mandi the agent goes around with a long bag hanging on his shoulder and in the evening he quietly tells the farmers that his produce



was sold at such and such rate. Sir, you take this matter seriously. Today the farmer is facing all round exploitation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what steps are being taken by your Government to improve the condition of farmers who provide security to the country by planting fruit bearing trees like apple, peach, pears etc. along the borders of the country. Ch. Devi Lalji is no more in the Government. Farmers could get nothing .....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I submitted that a large number of Members are awaiting their turn to speak and they should also be given a chance.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: I request you to allow me some more time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You requested me to allow you to speak first. I acceded to your request. Now you please conclude.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: I want to submit to you that the farmers should be provided remunerative prices. The condition of our villages is deplorable now. Roads are broken. Recently I have toured my constituency and I have seen that in Rohru sub-division which is situated at a height of 14,000 feet, the roads leading to the market have given way. The apple meant for being carried to the market which used to be carried by the Panchayats of the village, those roads have given way. The area was flooded badly and the shops were swept away in the flood water and the people have suffered a loss worth crores of rupees...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: I want to inform you that the condition of farmers is very miserable there. Through you, I want to say that the

State Government should give them assistance and construct these roads so that the farmers can work and may be in a position to get some benefit. If you say that nothing can be given to the farmers and on the contrary you celebrate "Farmer's Year", I would ask you not to go in for such acts of giving false assurances to the farmers. I request the Government to pay attention towards this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say one thing more that at Kotgarh in Himachal Pradesh, three young men were shot dead by the police.....(Interruptions) while they were on their way to submit a memorandum in regard to farmer's demands.. .....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sultanpuriji, you are deviating from the subject.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: I am talking relevant to the subject. They were going to the S.D.M. for submitting a memorandum about giving remunerative prices to the farmers. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point please. I request you to take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: When they were on their way to meet the S.D.M. for submitting a memorandum, firings were ordered, as a result of which three persons were killed. This incident took place in my constituency. The farmers and their women folk were beaten while they were going to submit their memorandum of demands.....(Interruptions) I think that Members belonging to the B.J.P. may impress upon the State Government.....(Interruptions). They are exploiting the farmers. The Himachal Pradesh Government has exploited the farmers and this is the first Government of the state under which an incident of firing took place.....(Interruptions). The preceding Government had taken a decision for the

[Sh. K. D. Sultanpuri]

farmers that.....(Interruptions).....  
Now position has assumed such proportion that neither an M.L.A. nor any Minister dare go to my constituency.....(Interruptions) persons are being killed with bullets there.....  
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATI (Jaunpur): I am on a point of order. Sir. The Resolution says specifically about farmers and foodgrains. But my friend, has gone off from the Resolution and has started speaking on a political issue. I want your ruling on this point.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he has not used any unparliamentary word. I have tried to stop him because he has slightly deviated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had your say. Exceeding the time limit you have started another issue. Your purpose has been served and you made your points.

(Interruptions)

Please co-operate with me as I am in the Chair for the first time. By calling you to speak first I have co-operated with you. Will you not co-operate with me as I am occupying the Chair for the first time?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request you to give time to the hon. Minister to put his view point and .....(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, your speech will no more be recorded. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya.

\*Not recorded

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard my friend's speech with rapt attention. At the outset I welcome the Resolution moved in the House with a view to safeguarding the farmer's interest. I want to tell you the value of the farmers. The alchemist makes gold out of metals but the farmer of our country makes gold out of soil. This is the value of our farmers. I have attentively heard my friend's speech in which he has stated that this is a very good Resolution. As he has been the Member of this House for long, I would like to ask him as to why such a resolution was not brought by the Government which remained in power during the last 43 years? That Government exploited our farmers in two ways—firstly, it did not bring any such Resolution for them and secondly, it entrapped them in several problems such as poverty, unemployment, corruption, price-rise and rationing system etc. They did so because they had developed a wrong idea that they would be dethroned if farmers become economically sound and politically conscious. (Interruptions) That is why they never brought any such resolution.

Now I want to congratulate the Member who moved this Resolution as he has done a very good thing. Farmers in this country constitute 80 per cent of the total population. The farmers are the backbone of our country. If they prosper, our villages will prosper. If villages prosper, our town and cities will prosper and so our country. I, therefore, welcome this resolution which makes mention of protecting the farmer's interest.

Sir, I would like to submit that the Government, from time to time, took certain steps to solve the farmers' problems but they were not benefited from them. As it has been said in the Resolution that the Government should announce the prices of different crops at least three months before the sowing season and make available the agricultural inputs and

implements at reasonable prices. I would like to submit from my own experience of rural life how and when the facilities like the Mini packet of high quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation facilities and diesel engine reach the farmers. These facilities reach them after the sowing season. Packets of good quality seeds and fertilizers and the irrigation facilities are made available when the season is over. These shortcomings should be removed and my friend has rightly said that all the facilities should be made available to them 2 to 3 months before the sowing season. If it is not possible, atleast some days before it should be done so that the farmers may get time to prepare their fields through proper ploughing for sowing the seeds in order to increase the production.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention towards the slackness of the administrative machinery in distribution of chemical fertilizers and Mini packets which invariably reach them late. Their distribution is further delayed due to faulty schemes of the Government, as a result of which farmers do not get seeds in time. The fertilisers and seeds are often sold by the Government employees in open market and the money is pocketed by them and even if the farmers get it luckily, they cannot use it in their fields. Therefore, if such arrangements are not made in time, there is no question of safeguarding the farmers interests.

Sir, I would like to say one thing more that if class-wise division of the total population of the country is made, there will be four classes of people in the country i.e. the farmer, the businessman, the Government employee and the beggar or helpless. All of them are fed by the farmers but they together devour the farmers. The country cannot be defended unless our farmers are protected.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to yet another thing, that like the human lives, which are

endangered by epidemics that take a heavy toll, the crops of farmers suffer from four types of natural calamities, i.e. hail-storm, frost, excessive rain and drought from which the farmers are required to be saved. What has been done by the Government to save the farmers from these calamities? The farmers will not prosper unless measures are taken to save the crops from these calamities. Progress of the country is linked with the progress of farmers. I, therefore, request that the Government should pay attention towards the things referred to above.

Sir, I would like to know what are the remedies of these calamities. I want to draw the attention of the House to it. In order to solve the problem, a number of schemes were made by the Government in the past. One of the schemes is the crop insurance scheme. But I would like to know whom the Government consider as farmer? Do only the producers of wheat and sugar-cane come under the definition of a farmer? I say that the people engaged in agriculture work irrespective of crops they produce should be treated as farmer and the crop insurance scheme should be implemented for all crops. Unless this is done, farmers cannot be saved from natural calamities. The country's development is linked with the farmer's development. Sir, I belong to Uttar Pradesh. Besides Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Orissa etc. are states where tobacco is produced in abundance. This is used by almost every person of the states. It has also become an essential items like other foodgrains? The Insurance Scheme for the tobacco crop should also be implemented. (Interruptions) Sir, besides crop insurance scheme, rate of electricity for farmers should be reduced by 25%. It is very essential as there has been continuous increase in the rate of electricity

In order to fix the prices of agricultural produce, a ten member committee consisting of representatives of farmers and Members of Parliament having agriculture background in equal

[Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya]

proportion should be constituted. Only then the farmer's interests will be protected because they will correctly judge it as they will be fully acquainted with the cost of the production and they will take into account the cost of various inputs used in agriculture.

[English]

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a Resolution on the support price for agricultural products. Now, there is need for it is not a matter of debate. We know the plight of the farmers who produce various crops. We know that the farmers in our country not only after independence, but before that too, were the victims of the middlemen who just extracted all benefits out of them. As our country is mainly dominated by the rural economy and the contribution of agriculture to the national income is very high, for the development of the country, as a whole, it is the duty of the Government and it is the duty of all of us to see that the agriculturists get remunerative prices for their products. The problem is that if we go on giving support price to agricultural products, will it serve the purpose for which we have adopted the path of planned development? What we want is increase in agricultural production; what we want is employment generation and what we want is distribution of income. That is the goal of the economy and the society which our Constitution has guaranteed for us.

For the last few years attention has been given to give support prices for agricultural products. But if we analyse the situation, we shall see that it is the foodgrains only that have been given more importance than other products. This pricing policy has created an imbalance in our economy, an imbalance in the agricultural sector. Because of the advantages that have been given to these products, our farmers are more inclined to produce

foodgrains than other crops. That explains the position why the prices of edible and non-edible oils or other things have increased in our country.

The Resolution that has come here, it not only wants the Government to announce support prices of different crops at least three months before the sowing season, but it also urges upon the Government to make available the agricultural inputs and implements at reasonable prices and purchase the entire produce of the farmers. It is here that I want to lay emphasis. The previous Government announced the prices of agricultural products. This Government, too, standing upon the logic of bridging the gap between the urban area and the rural area has decided to allot fifty per cent of its funds for the rural economy and have laid emphasis upon the agricultural sector. The pricing policy that has been recently announced raises a doubt in my mind. Whom will it benefit, the marginal farmers, the poor farmers, the labourers, who are engaged in agriculture? They will never be benefited. I would have been happy if I could say, yes, it will give them benefit; but no, I am not in a position to do that.

The prices have been increased. I was going through an article and statistics have been given as to who will be the beneficiaries of the new policy. The beneficiaries of the new policy would be 2.2 million lakh farmers with holdings exceeding 10 hectares. Next will come 13.4 million farmers who cultivate one or two hectare of land. The price incentive will largely by-pass the estimated 100 million farmers of one hectare holdings only. They are too small to have the surplus in the market. For these poor marginal farmers and land-less labourers incentive price will mean dearer foodgrains. So, what the Government should do is to enhance the production. It should stress upon increasing the productivity in agricultural produce and the way to do that is not only to give support price to the agriculturists taking into account the

escalation in the cost of inputs but also the Government should take into consideration the consumers price index in a given situation or in a given period. That may cover the entire thing and that may give us a rational price that is to be given to the agriculturists.

The policy of the Government is that the input costs are taken into account and the minimum statutory wages that are guaranteed by the Government in its legislation, are also taken into account; managerial cost and over and above the expenditure has also been taken into account in computing the support price that has been given for the agricultural commodities. If price is computed in this way, do you think that the poor or the marginal farmers will benefit from this? The situation would be that this will not enable the poor farmers to have their consumable goods from the market. In order to avoid this situation a total outlook of the policy is required.

As I said, there is an imbalance in agricultural development. The scant attention to irrigation and water management for dry crops have created this imbalance. I am not going into the details of all these things. My friend will speak on this. I want the Government to look into this thing. Though there will be the support price but it is not going to do good to the poorest of the poor living in the rural areas. Government should bear this thing in mind. So, what I suggest is that more attention should be given to the enhancement of the productivity and that alone can guarantee the economic freedom to the farmer. In order to enhance the production in agricultural commodities some other facilities are to be given to the farmers, for example the inputs facility, irrigation facility and other such facility.

With these words I support this resolution and ask the Government to look into this matter. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

362-67  
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the fact is that our economy has been caught in a vicious circle. The same is the case with our way of thinking. The Hindi equivalent of "vicious circle" is 'ghanchakar' which is not taken in good taste. That is why I say that first of all we have to identify the problem, study the same and take steps to solve it.

[English]

"The diagnosis and the treatment of the disease cannot be separated from each other."

[Translation]

The point is that sometimes we hold a discussion on agriculture policy, sometimes on farmers and sometimes we discuss the industrial policy. Nobody talks of the situation prevailing in the country and the State of its economy.

[English]

"The entire economy of this country is in a vicious circle and that circle can be termed as the capitalist economy."

[Translation]

There are a number of agencies. While prices of fertiliser are fixed by one agency, some other agency fixes the prices of various agricultural inputs such as agricultural implements etc. and companies like Kirloskars limited etc. manufacture pumping sets. Prices of agricultural produce are fixed by our policy makers or the Agricultural Prices Commission, the constitution of which is under dispute as to what should be the representation of farmers, bureaucrats and Agriculture Scientists in it. The constitution of this Commission is as controversial as the composition of this Government at the Centre, as someone calls it as a minority Government, someone as a majority Government and someone terms it as a Government functioning with the help of crutches. They do not have time.

[Sh. Mandhata Singh]

The small parties say that their right is being infringed. The state of economy of the country is just like the composition of the House and similar is the condition of the farmer.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY (Katwa):** The State of economy is as good as the composition of the House.

[English]

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** It is the other way round, my friend is correcting me.

[Translation]

The situation prevailing there has a reflection here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If you are held up in these exchanges you cannot complete your speech. The hands of the clock are reminding you the time.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** I am looking at you only and not at the clock.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am looking at you as well as the clock.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** I would like to say that my previous speaker has made a point in the right direction that the support prices are in no way helpful to the farmers. On some other occasions I had strongly criticised the support price system. However this practice has been in vogue. The helpless farmer is being tied with the support prices. Please let me know as to on whose crutches the farmer survives. As long as this belief is not changed and the farmer is made to walk on the crutches of these policy makers and support prices fixed by them, there can be no improvement in our agriculture policy. My hon. friend has rightly said that the support price is not adequate. He gave latest figures as to how among the beneficiaries, there are people who are small land holders or having

land not more than one or one and a half hectares of land and there are crores who are even landless for whom even a meagre increase of Rs. 25 was objected to by Shri Singh Deo who seems to be a big landlord that is why he is pained at this. Sir, in this Resolution, there comes a term "farmer". What is the definition of the term farmer? Should he be a big land holder or a medium land holder or a small land holder or a landless labourer? Is not a landless labourer a farmer? There could be some welfare to the farmer if the term farmer is defined by the Ministry of Agriculture or for that matter the National Front Government or by the Parliament. Secondly, what should be the support prices? While fixing the support prices, costs of various inputs should also be taken into account. Let the Government procure the entire produce. These three things have mainly been spelt out in the Resolution. I recollect a poem composed by Shri Sohanlal Dwivedi, which vividly depicts the above position of the farmer.

"Teri himmat par kisan hamar  
kisan ka geet,

Ye desh khada hai teri himmat par  
kisan,

Teri mehnat par kisan, Teri haddi  
par kisan.

Tere khoon aur pasine par kisan."

Prof. Ranga has reached this age by serving the farmers. But he failed to provide support prices to the farmers or protect their interests. Several of our hon. friends have been facing such a situation of helplessness throughout their lives. There is a nexus under this capitalist system in which different agriculture inputs such as fertilizers, irrigation are fixed by different agencies. When prices of different inputs will be fixed separately there is no way out left for the farmer than to take recourse to begging. In such a state of affair what will be plead for support price? Sir, in economics terms it can be said,

[English]

Our poor farmer is exposed to the market forces.

[Translation]

He is open to all odds. When market prices are increased he is exploited through inputs. If there is a fall in market prices, there will be no buyer for his crops or he has to go in for distress sale. What I mean to say is that the poor fellow will be squeezed on all fronts. Just now my hon. friends were making a mention of natural calamities and crop insurance. Farmers have to bear the brunt of nature. If hailstorms strike, they hit the farmer. Capitalist and Government establishments are not hit by hailstorms. Drought and floods do not affect multistoreyed buildings in Delhi. People living in Bihar, Bengal and East Uttar Pradesh suffer from them. I want to say that it does not matter whether the Government announces support prices before three months or six months, but it only matters how many crops are raised in a year on their land and how much they produce thereon. Instances of Japan were given here. My hon. friend and farmer Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Narain Dutt Tewari, who is not unknown to this House has once told me his experience of Japan in a private talk after his visit to Japan last time. He was shown a tomato plant which bears 10,000 tomatos. This type of comparison is of no use. We have not to follow Japan and other developing countries. The point is how we can free our economy from that vicious circle. I am of the view and I want to emphasise it that agricultural, industrial and labour policies cannot be formulated in parts. A 'whole view' of the economy should be there, only then we can achieve our targets. Sir, since your eyes are more on the clock than on me, I will try to conclude soon. The Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture who was sitting here a shortwhile ago, is not present right now. Then how

can I raise the issue of parallel departmental channels? Has farming been started in cities also? If subject of agriculture is assigned to your Ministry, everybody would be benefited. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Programme Implementation, who occupies number three position and is incharge of various Welfare departments are sitting here..... (Interruptions). Everything is included in Planning. That is not a new thing but you got it in heritage. We are sticking to British legacy even after 40 years of independence and are not saying goodbye to it easily. So far as issue of parallel departmental channels is concerned, is it not a fact that fertilizer is being sold in each block and district through co-operative societies, seed stores of agriculture department and some other agencies including private agencies? So, middlemen are not only involved in purchase of foodgrains but also in supply of inputs.

[English]

The middlemen are at large. They are fleecing our people, they are looting our people.

[Translation]

I have always been advocating that we will have to evolve single channel system and vested interests have to be eliminated whether they are in the Department of Agriculture and co-operatives or among the private traders. Proper guarantee of inputs and other works cannot be given without their elimination.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while obeying your orders, I will conclude after giving the last suggestion. The last point in this proposal is about the entire produce of the farmers. The Bill introduced by Shri Dubey was regarding foodgrains only but the scope of the present Bill is much wider and it is about agricultural products which include cotton, apple,

[Sh. Mandhata Singh]

grapes and whatever is grown in the fields. I would like to say that it is not possible unless we take over the entire wholesale trade of agricultural products and not only foodgrains. I said it earlier also and I am repenting it today. It is good to repeat good points time and again. Unless we announce the support price of agricultural products we shall neither be able to give sufficient food to consumers nor benefits to farmers. Right now, we cannot imagine about the size of the network or the organisation which has been envisaged in this Bill and, perhaps, the people also do not have any idea about it. We are committed to 'right to work' and are facing all types of agitations on this score. A demand is being made for a discussion on this in the House. Perhaps, discussion was slated for today itself. Anyway, it will be definitely held someday. I would like to say that frustration among our youth is growing. Today, crores of people are not getting work. If the Government could take over the entire wholesale trade in agricultural products even in the name of farmers and eliminate middlemen from the pipeline of supply, only then the farmers, the country and this Parliament will be benefited.

367-71  
**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Mishrikh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank my hon. friend Shri Bhuria for bringing a resolution for safeguarding the interests of the farmers and for expressing his views. I had the opportunity of listening to his views as also the views of other hon. Members. This House is unanimous on this point that farmers should be given remunerative prices for their produce and their interests should be safeguarded.

Sir, it is necessary that the Government announce support prices of the produce of the farmers three months before sowing as suggested in the Resolution, so that they may get re-

munerative prices. Generally, it has been seen that prices of crops fall steeply during the harvesting season and when farmers sell out their produce, the prices rise sharply. When he needs the same produce either for his own consumption or for seed, he has to buy it at a very high price. He has to purchase foodgrains which he himself produced and sold, at double or triple price.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Dubey had introduced Foodgrains Board Bill and a discussion thereon was held a few days ago. At that time also, I mentioned this point and today again, I would like to emphasize in forceful words that not only price of wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut be fixed but prices of every farm produce should be fixed as stated by one of our most respectable Members.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I would like to raise one more point. The policy of control is very harsh and some times farmers have to suffer due to it. The farmers not only grow foodgrains, vegetables and fruits but also plant trees which provide wood and fruit. Sir, all trees and plants whether it is mango, jamun or shisham are the property of the farmers. The farmers plant these trees with twin objectives. The first is to get fruits and the other is to get income by way of selling the wood when the family needs money. But the law of the land is such that the farmer—the owner of the tree cannot sell it because the Act relating to environment creates hurdles. Middlemen like the Department of Forest, District Administration and the Police Administration are involved in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a farmer cannot sell his trees to meet his own requirements like marriage of daughter or other needs. He plants trees in the hope that when need arises, he will use them, but the administration interferes illegally. He has to take permit for this purpose. He has to suffer at the hands of the authorities who issue permit as also the Department of Forest. Both of them



are looting the farmers. The police also harass them by raising several objections such as whether the tree is dry or not or whether it is a fruit tree or not? What I mean to say is that ultimately when the farmers get the green signal to cut his tree, he gets its one-fourth price only and the rest is taken away by the administration. This situation is not prevailing only at one place but it is so in the entire country. The produce of farmers is looted. The hon. Minister is sitting here. He belongs to a village. Several villagers might be coming to him to tell about their problems on this score. I want that this problem should be considered seriously. A farmer plants trees to use them at the time of natural calamities, social function or for other works, but the middlemen loot him. This loot should be stopped and I hope that the hon. Minister will consider this issue and make such an arrangement that middlemen are removed from the picture. If you want to stop felling of trees due to environmental reasons, you may do so through other measures. Law should be such that if the owner of a tree wants to cut a tree whose average age is 50, 60 or 70 years, should be under obligation to plant four or five trees three years before he wants to fell such a tree. He should be allowed to cut the tree only if he has met the obligation. This way, he would help in the protection of environment as well because he would be planting four or five trees in lieu of each tree felled. Some provision of this kind should be there so that the farmers can save themselves from being exploited by the middle-men.

I would like to draw your attention to another matter pertaining to the progress, development and protection of the farmers. I don't know why the hon. Member Shri Bhuria did not include it in his resolution. I can say this because I am well aware of the condition of the farmers. The farmers are being exploited. I know their poverty. But merely this would not improve the lot of the farmers, many more measures will have to be taken. There is an issue of ceiling.

Land was distributed among a large number of people in rural areas. I do not deny this fact but whether it has ensured the around development of rural areas. In my opinion, it did not. It would take a lot of time of the House, if I go into the details. However, I would like to suggest one thing. Keeping in view, the situation and environment in the rural areas, on which depends the whole thing, I am of the view that the farmers should be provided with vocational opportunities besides agriculture facilities. Unless the development of rural people is ensured, economic condition of village cannot be improved. Thus my submission is that the Government should take measures to provide vocations related to agriculture to rural people and the best vocation among them is cattle-breeding. Work on breeding has been done in our country but not to the extent that everybody could afford to have a milch cattle which can give seven to twelve kg. of milk. Therefore, the Government should take measures in this regard and if they want rural areas to develop, farmers to make progress and enable them to take to other vocations, breeding should be promoted.

17.00 hrs.

Measures should be taken so that the poor rural people, farmers can have the animals of good breed at their doors. It would not only improve their economic lot but make them stronger both from economic as well as health point of view. In this country, the only solution to the problem of poverty and disease is that cattle of good breed should be there. Assurances would not do unless concrete measures are taken in this direction. We have been discussing the issues of distribution system, price rise and price-control extensively but unless new resources are made available to the farmers neither their economic condition would improve nor rural development would take place nor poverty would be eradicated from those areas.

[Sh. Ram Lal Rahi]

Therefore, my suggestion to the Government and also to the Minister of Agriculture, who is present here because cattle breeding is related to agriculture, is that Government should take measures for improvement of breed and to see that every family is able to afford to have milch cattle. It would also enable the farmers to get rid of poverty and disease.

With these words, I support the resolution.

17.02 hrs. [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
in the Chair]

**SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH** (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. The main theme of this resolution is the suggestion made by him to safeguard the farmers' interest. We have to safeguard the interests of farmers. The area to which I belong, is the best part of Maharashtra where cotton is produced in large quantity, 90% cotton is grown there. Four districts of that State grow only cotton. For the last twenty years, we have been launching agitations in one way or the other to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices of their cotton. A monopoly scheme for the purpose was also prepared but it is not clear why it was not approved by the Government. The process of picking up of cotton is about to start. It is just the beginning of 1990-91, but Government have not yet approved procurement scheme. The Government of Maharashtra has asked the Central Government to finalise the procurement policy soon. It is in the interest of the farmers, thus the Government should pay attention to it. I am unable to understand how the prices based on cost of production, ceiling prices, support prices etc. can safeguard the interests of the farmers. We entangle ourselves in the logic whether these prices would prove beneficial to them or not. The fact is that the farmer receives less price for his products

but pays more for the commodities produced by the industry. Cotton is cheap while cloth is costly, sugarcane is cheap and sugar is costly, tobacco is cheap and cigarette is costly, gram flour cheap and 'bhuja' is costly. Thus the prices of the things produced by him increase as soon as they reach the industry. The fact is that the farmers purchase the things from the small traders not for themselves but for the industry and companies. Thus the cost of production of those commodities goes up. The moot point is that the farmer does not get remunerative price of his commodity whereas others get benefit out of it. The products of the industry, where the industry has monopoly, are sold at higher prices than their cost of production. We had conducted a study in this regard. Some study teams were constituted. Statistics experts have conducted study of the market prices of some of the commodities and their cost of production. I would like to name a few of them. The cost of production of Cibaca tooth paste of 100 gms. is Rs. 1.40 and the market price you all know. The cost of production of a ceiling fan is Rs. 402/- market price is known to everybody. The cost price of a cigarette is just 02 paisa, 25 paisa are charged by Government on it and the market price is known to all of you. The cost of production of a cycle tube is Rs. 5.75 and that of cycle tyre is Rs. 9.30, but the market price of these things are comparatively very high. Similarly the cost of production of the larger size of toilet soap is Rs. 1.35 whereas the market price of Lux, Hamam etc. is Rs. 5/- to Rs. 6/-. Cost of production of Portland cement is just Rs. 438/- per tonne. The cost of production of Priya scooter is merely Rs. 5885 while it is sold in the market for Rs. 12000/-. (Interruptions)

Similar is the case of other commodities. But I would not like to take much time of the House and the conclusion I have reached is that in order to put an end to the vicious circle of price rise the industries will

have to be directed to sell their commodities according to their cost of production. Unless this step is taken people cannot be saved from the vicious circle of price rise. There is no other way. Thus, I suggest that the Kisan movements should have this motive before them. They should raise this matter at national level and appraise the public of the cost of production in the industry

In this regard, I had raised two-three questions in the Parliament and when they were referred to the companies for explanation, they returned it with a comment that it was their trade secret. I fail to understand as to how the balance sheet of a company can be its trade secret? The information furnished by me before the House is on the basis of the cost of production of the goods produced by the companies but unfortunately the figures regarding the cost of production are not presented before the Parliament with a plea that it was a trade secret. They beat about the bush when it comes to answering questions and in the process evade questions concerning the cost of production. If we want to provide justice to the farmers, then the peasant movement in the country should be intensified and brought to such a position, where it can demand that the industries should make public, the cost of production. This would enable us to remove inequality existing in respect of the terms of trade and we would be able to make it work on a national basis. Fears have been expressed that there would be a rise in the prices if the farmers are given higher prices for their produce. Yes, we have never demanded that the farmers should be paid higher prices for their produce, rather, we have always maintained that the prices should be brought down, as the farmers would not benefit in any manner, from a general price-rise. The farmers have never demanded that there should be a rise in the prices. On the contrary, we can check and reduce the prices only if the selling price of industrial products is fixed on the basis of their

cost of production. Once this is done, it would not only help in checking the prices, but would also bridge the gap between the urban and the rural life. There is no other way to check prices.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by my learned friend and urge that the hon. Members of Parliament should demand that it should be made compulsory on the part of the industries to indicate their cost of production. Only then we would be able to check the rising prices. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh. I congratulate him for his proposals that the Government should announce the support prices three months before the sowing season and necessary agricultural inputs such as fertilizers etc, which are required by the farmers, should also be made available to them well in time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there cannot be two opinion about it that India is basically an agricultural country. There is a popular saying 'Uttam kheti, Madhyam Vyapaar aur Neuntam Naukri' (first comes agriculture, then comes trade or business and then only services), but the wrong policies pursued by the previous Government have reversed the equation. Today, employment (services) occupies the first place, business the second and agriculture, the third place. I can totally rule out the possibility of migration of farmers from the villages to the cities, if they are provided with remunerative prices. If this is done, there won't be any need for the farmers to hanker after jobs in the cities and this in turn, would go a long way in solving the problem of unemployment.

So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, my learned friend has correctly observed that Himachal Pradesh is called the land of fruits and the credit for acquiring such fame, un-

[Sh. Maheshwar Singh]

doubtedly goes to the State's fruit growers. The State is also known as the 'Land of apples' because it has more than 34,000 apple growers. Today, apple production has become a matter of serious concern for both the apple growers and the Government. The Government of Himachal Pradesh wants to provide maximum assistance. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State has limited resources. The previous Government has prepared a Budget of Rs. 290 crores and it has left behind a deficit of Rs. 285 crores.

Today, while speaking in this august House my friend Shri K. D. Sultanpuri spoke, very little on the Resolution. His speech seemed to have political overtones. In his speech, he said that the previous Government had given a support price of Rs. 2.75 per kilogram to the apple growers, but it seems that he has forgotten the fact that this support price was merely announced by them and that too in an election year. The interests of the apple growers was of least concern to that Government and it announced a support price of Rs. 2.75 only to have some political mileage out of it. He will agree with me that the previous State Government had purchased apples worth 31 crores rupees but they paid them only Rs. 5 crores and thus it left behind an arrear of Rs. 26 crore. It would have been better, had the hon. Member congratulated and thanked the present State Government led by Shri Shanta Kumar, for the payment of outstanding arrears of Rs. 26 crore which the previous Government had left behind. Not only this, the present Government wants to provide maximum assistance to the apple growers. The State Chief Minister had approached the centre many a time in this connection. In his talks with the central leaders, he insisted that the State should be given assistance so as to enable the State Government to give maximum support price to fruit-growers, but with deep regret, I have to say that so far the Central Government has not been able to provide

any assistance to the State Government in this regard. It is true that when the support prices were announced, a support price of Rs. 1.30 was announced for the called fruit. At that time, Ex Deputy Prime Minister of the Present Government had announced that the Central Government was prepared to pay the difference. The State Government despatched its Agriculture Minister that very day to Chandigarh for further consultations. In his talks with Shri Devi Lal, the State Minister informed the former that if the Union Government was prepared to pay the difference the State Government was prepared to pay a support price of Rs. 3.00/- per kilo to the small growers, not to speak of rupees 2.75 as announced by the previous Government. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although Shri Devi Lal is no longer in the Cabinet, through you, I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister to see to it that the assurance given by Shri Devi Lal is honoured, as that assurance was given on behalf of the Government. I am not only hopeful, but also fully confident that the Central Government will abide by its commitment and pay the differential to the State Government, so that the fruit growers get a support price of Rs. 3.00 or Rs. 2.75 per kg. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a question regarding forests was raised in this very House, through a supplementary, I had asked whether it is not a fact that if all the fruits produced in Himachal Pradesh are to be sent out in wooden boxes, then every year; about 666 hectares of forest would have to be cut. This has become a matter of serious concern to the State Government. The Government wants to protect the state's forest wealth and wants to send the fruits in cartons or other packing material, but the cartons are so costly, that the Government is not in a position to give subsidy on it. A carton required for the packing of 20 kilograms of apple costs Rs. 33. The hon. Minister has given an assurance in this august House that if the Government of Himachal Pradesh sends proposal in

this regard, the Central Government will provide subsidy on all other packing material except the wooden boxes. Under Rule 377 I had made a submission in this House that if it is made obligatory on the part of soft drink manufacturers to use a minimum of 20 per cent of fruit juice in the preparation of their drinks, it would prove beneficial not only to apple growers, but to all the fruit growers. While speaking on a political issue he has made a reference to the police firing at Kotgirh. With full responsibility, I would like to say that a judicial inquiry has been ordered into the incident and those found responsible won't be spared at any cost. I am extremely thankful to the Chief Minister for this action on his part. With these words, I support this Resolution.

**SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI:** The previous Government had announced a support price of Rs. 2.75 per kilogram and it is incorrect to say that it had left behind a deficit of 285 crores. It is a distortion of facts, to dislodge Shri Shanta Kumar.

[English]

**SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution proposed by Shri Bhuria. Agricultural prices have been a bane of the common rural-folk in our country in order that their economic situation may improve and they may get the fruits of their labour in an equitable manner. But determination of agricultural prices has been intensely political because of its profound influence on equity, income-distribution, consumption, production and economic development. Therefore, when the question of increase in prices arises, there is a strong consumer resistance in the country which opposes any rise notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure the farmer incurs, for the production he makes should commensurate to the labour and the investment he has made. It is unfortunate that in our country the prices are determined by

bureaucrats and the urban elites who are less responsive to the urges and the weaknesses as also the difficulties of the rural-folk. So, whenever a price of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 on paddy or wheat is increased, it is said that some favour or charity is being done, without going into the fact that the agriculturist in his long period of 6-8 months labours. He faces the vagaries of monsoon, he faces the high expenditure that normally he has to incur when the fertilisers are not available, labour is not available and sometimes he cannot get adequate power. All these vagaries confront him. Then, when he gets the production, the price is not prescribed by the farmer himself but it is thrown into the market to be fixed at the sweet-will of the trader, who, in order to exploit the uneducated and the infirm farmer, tries to do whatever he can.

Normally, it is said that since there has been Green Revolution, we have turned the corner. Therefore, it is often said that Rs. 4,000 crores of subsidy which the Government is giving to the farmers on fertilizers is too much. And in order to save foreign exchange, in order to save Budget deficiency, in order to save anything, every person in the secretariat here or in the States, they will say that the subsidy which they are giving on fertilizers must be cut down because the production has increased. They say now that 170 million tonnes are stored by the Government, there is no scarcity of food.

I would invite your attention to the fact that in our country the population that has engaged in farming is 580 million and their per capita rural income per month is hardly Rs. 100. This is according to 1984-85 Census figures that has been quoted by no less a person than Shri Alexander who was the former Governor of Tamil Nadu. He has said "although the work on the farm could have been done by half of the persons who are engaged, the same production might have come, but nevertheless, here they will have to be satisfied with whatever income they

[Sh. P. Narsa Reddy]

have. I am trying to quote one instance from the book by Mr. John Mullar and Rajsuddin Ahmad on Agricultural Price Policy for Developing Countries. What has this so-called Green Revolution brought? I am quoting the figures of Punjab State. In 1955-57, for 1.1 tonnes of production, the cost was 2.3 quintals. In 1969-70, when the Green Revolution had come, the production was 2.7 tonnes per hectare and the cost was 7.5 quintals. So, there was an increase of 73 per cent along with the production. So far as gross income is concerned, I would invite your attention that in 1969-70, for a production of 30.79 quintals the total cost was 21.07 quintals in fertilizers, labour, water and everything. And the operational residue that remains with him is hardly 9.72 quintals. Now in progression in 1980—I would invite the attention of the hon. Members—although there has been increase in production which had gone up to 46 quintals per hectare the cost has also gone up to 33.5 quintals and the residue is hardly 12.7 quintals. My humble submission is, so far as cost of production is concerned, although there has been a glut in the market, although production has also increased, the cost has also increased and with the result in the crop area, the cultivated area is only 1.9 per cent per year from 1969-70 to 1981. Apart from the cost that the farmer has to incur, it has to be understood that that he has to face two vagaries. One vagary is that of monsoon and the other vagary is of floods. There is one more vagary of the sudden fall in price of produce when comes to market. Apart from this 70 per cent of the cultivated area is unirrigated. The production figure which I have just quoted is from Punjab where irrigation is in abundance, water, power and everything is there. But seventy per cent of land being unirrigated it accounts for jowar, bajara, pulses, oilseeds and cotton and even 32 to 40 per cent rice production. My submission is when it comes

to determination of prices, it is always looked from this point of view that how would the consumer will resist it.

The other day our Finance Minister Prof. Madhu Dandavate was telling that the prices have gone up. But the consumers are crying hoarse. They are saying that Rs. 20 has been increased on paddy and they have increased it on wheat also. But if we go into the statistics of the expenditure, I would humbly submit that whatever price has increased, it is not very much.

Secondly, mere increase of price is not sufficient. In order to see that the increase of price goes to the farmer, necessary infrastructural facilities like markets, godowns, institutional finance must also be given. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture is kind enough to order FCI to purchase the decoloured paddy in the cyclone affected of Andhra Pradesh. But the FCI said that they are going to purchase only 10% because they are not prepared to incur losses; whatever may be the Central Government's order or whatever may be the plight of the farmer. This is the attitude of the Corporation.

Unfortunately our cooperative movement except in Gujarat and Maharashtra is not quite good. We don't have a better cooperative movement as in Japan where the cooperatives have come in a big way. They act as multi-purpose cooperatives. They try to take the produce and put them in the godowns. They advance half of the amount to the needy farmers and sell their produce only when it fetches good price. But we don't have such an arrangement. Therefore mere increase of price would not help the farmers. Infrastructural facilities like marketing, strict order from the Central Government to the cooperatives and corporations must be there in order to see that the price increase goes to the farmer. Otherwise distress sales will be made. The moment the produce comes to the market the traders hoard it and they get a better

price much to the detriment of farmers.

We are not satisfied merely on the Government saying that they have put 50% of the budget for rural development. Unless a policy is formulated in such a manner that the fruits of the policy go to the toiling farmer the man who works in the field to see that he gets good price for his produce that he gets with much labour, this policy would not be effective.

[*Translator*]

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had given notice to move a Resolution regarding the need to remove rural backwardness, but it seems to me that we won't be able to take it up today. Therefore, I request you to give me an opportunity to speak on the resolution moved by Shri Bhuria.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasai Chowdhary.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, is concerned with 80% of the country's population and as such it is in the larger interests of the country. Everyone in this country is concerned about the welfare of our farmers who live in the villages and produce foodgrains. We are always worried about them, but it is an irony that those very farmers who produce foodgrains lead a life of hunger and poverty. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that today it is the need of the hour to formulate an effective policy regarding farmers. Today the farmers are not able to recover even their cost of production. This has resulted in a reduced yield and shortage of foodgrains.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the greatest problem being faced by our farmers is that irrigation facilities are not available to them. They are sole-

ly dependent on the mercy of Nature, as a result of which, both our agriculture and our farmers have been lagging behind. The biggest problem before the farmers today is the irregular and inadequate supply of electricity. The farmer is extremely worried on this account. They get erratic power-supply and in spite of that they are forced to pay higher rates. As a result, they fail to produce more foodgrains. We see that the industrialists get electric supply at concessional rates, whereas the farmers who produce foodgrains get the same electric supply at higher rates. Therefore, I would like to request that the farmers should get adequate and regular electric supply at the same rate as the industrialist get. The higher rates should not be charged from the farmers. This issue demands your immediate attention.

Secondly, I would like to submit that our farmers never get timely supply of fertilizers and seeds. As a result they fail to get the desired crop yield. In my State-Bihar, the farmers are supplied spurious fertilizer and seed most of the time. Shri Nitish Kumar, our Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture, who fortunately is present in the House, will do well to recall that when he was an M.L.A. in Bihar, a big furore was created following the supply of spurious fertilizers and seeds by F.C.I. which had ruined the farmer's crops. Therefore, I would like to request through you that the Government must take some steps to ensure supply of good quality fertilizer and seeds to the farmers. These inputs should be standardised and checked before being released for supply. Most of our farmers have no facility of storing their produce like grains, vegetables and fruits. I would like to request the Government that it should provide a warehouse in each village or block so that the farmers are able to store their produce and sell it when the price is high and thereby earn a higher profit. Besides, the Government had promised to give compensation to the farmers in the event of

[Sh. Dasai Chowdhary]

natural calamity or disaster. In Bihar, heavy loss has been caused to the farmers due to flood. In some other places, similar damage has been caused to farmers due to drought or some other natural calamity. But despite all the assurances, no compensation has been given to the farmers. I think that the Government should adopt liberal attitude in regard to giving compensation and help the farmers as much as possible so that they are encouraged to produce more and more foodgrains.

The issue of giving status of industry to agriculture has been pending since long. Our party believes in socialism and is committed to bringing socialism in India. 'Land to the tiller' has been our slogan and now it is high time that this slogan, this dream is given a practical shape. I would like to request my friend Shri Nitish Kumar that he should try to translate this slogan into reality so that age long injustice comes to an end and our small farmers are free from exploitation.

In Bihar, particularly in Northern Bihar, tobacco is extensively cultivated but this region has no research facility and no research centre has so far been set up for this crop. There is a commission at the Central level for this crop, but I do not know whether the farmers have been given representation in it or not. I would like to request that this Central Commission should be scrapped and a new National Commission be constituted by giving representation to the farmers and the people who are really engaged in tobacco cultivation and are aware of problems connected with it. With these words, I conclude and support the Resolution.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Sir, I congratulate my friend, Mr. Bhuria for bringing an issue connected with the farmers who are the worst sufferers in the country. Though every one of us who belong to all

parties try to get our pressure by quoting or promising something on the dias wherever we go, we know that practically the farmers are the first sufferers in the country. I will explain to you and to the House whatever I have in my mind. The first thing that is affecting the farmers is the natural calamities which is not in our control.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The problems are known already. In fact, everybody has highlighted the problems. You come to the solution of the problems. Solution to the problems is important.

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, I am coming to the solution also. However, the problems must also be highlighted.

There is lot of growth or development in science and technology. But technology has not reached the stage where they could divert the cyclones or the floods. Thus, the farmers could not come out of them. The other thing that can be kept in mind is getting the right type of produce or increasing the production itself. But to get a better technology, a farmer must have the finance at his command which is also possible once again only when the remunerative price is paid to the farmer. When the hon. Deputy Prime Minister promised in the House itself that the managerial inputs also will be taken into account in fixing the support price, I felt extremely happy. Then I asked him that when the Government of India is giving interest on the equity and the investment made by the fertiliser industrialists on the plea that they are not getting the right return for the price at which they are selling at keeping in view all the subsidies that are being given to the farmers, when those industrialists could have the privilege of getting that benefit from the Government, whether the Deputy Prime Minister could think in terms of giving that interest with that component also for fixing the remunerative price, he said 'yes'. But, unfortunately, he is not there now. But



whatever he spoke must be the Government's policy. I do not find either the managerial input or the interest component added while arriving at the support price of any of the agricultural commodities. I would also like to put it to the hon. Minister that out of 18 acres of land ceiling in my area—presuming that a farmer gets a maximum yield of 25 bags per acre—15 bags are going for inputs leaving only 10 bags at his command. If 18 acres produce 180 bags, then it comes to Rs. 27000 per annum. This is inclusive of the input of four family members. This means that they get about Rs. 7000 per year which comes to less than Rs. 600 per month. But a class IV employee, an uneducated man, a white collar man who does not sweat in any industry, gets more than Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000. I am only explaining the conditions of the farmer so that concentration must be given to them. Even the life of the farmer who is allowed to have the maximum land under the existing laws is much more worse than a class IV employee in the nation. So, naturally, the Government's concentration, with an open heart to go to the rescue of the farmers who constitute almost 70 per cent of our population, should be of a much higher degree.

Now, let me come to the point as to what the hon. Deputy Minister has said and how it can be done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What are the remedies?

SHRI K. S. RAO: I take tobacco. Tobacco price has never been decided based on the inputs nor has it been decided on the export price. This is what I understand. As the market depends entirely on the international conditions, when the Government fixes the minimum export price for the tobacco exporters, could it not be said that the prices for tobacco could be derived from the minimum export price taking into account the possible profit that the Government

wants to leave to the private exporters and others? It can be derived. As a member of the Tobacco Board, when I brought this to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Agriculture, they paid a deaf ear to it. It is very unfortunate. The Government can sort out this problem. If we derive the price to be paid to the tobacco growers from the minimum export price, which you have decided, then the conditions of the tobacco growers would not be pathetic as today.

Similarly, I come to cotton. You know very well that some of the cotton growers in Guntur, Krishna and other districts of Andhra Pradesh have committed suicide. In what desparate conditions does a man commit suicide? It is only when one's reputation is at stake. The farmer tries for four-five years to repay his debts, loans taken both from the banks and other private parties; when he does not find a solution, when he approaches the Government to get these loans written off and when the Government pays a deaf ear, then he is driven to committing suicide. Even then the Government would not understand. I have a remedy for this also.

In 1990 when the Government permitted export of cotton and the grower could get the right price, he was very happy, and his life was satisfactory, but what happened at the instance of the indigenous manufacturers, who want to control the rate of cotton and want to get the price reduced at the cost of the farmers? If the Government were to keep quiet, it would show that it has no mercy or consideration for the farmers, whatever they may speak in or outside Parliament. Whenever it comes to the question of cotton, the Government must come forward openly to permit export as much as possible, by which the farmers also would be happy to produce more and more. That is the case with jute also.

[Sh. K. S. Rao]

Now, I come to the oilseeds. While the Government was prepared to resort to import of oil costing thousands of rupees of foreign exchange, it has never bothered to assure farmers the right price much in advance. The farmers of this country are quite capable of producing oilseeds that are required. You must pay the right price to the farmers and curtail the imports. The prices of oil can temporarily go up; that will be there for one or two years till such time the technology and the encourage Government to the farmers is adequate. As I said, if you pay the right price to the farmers and curtail the imports, that would be the right solution for this.

Similarly vegetables and fruits. There have been occasions when a farmer producing tomatoes could not get the price even to pay for the transport charges for taking them to the market. He had to throw them away. On the other hand, we know that the consumer in 1987 got tomatoes at Rs. 12 per kg. and that is perhaps the position today also. Why tomatoes alone? Any vegetable or fruit that comes to the consumer, while its cost to the consumer is very high, the producer gets awfully low. What is the solution? The solution is that the farmer should be provided by the Government at a lower cost the right type of storage facilities for these perishable items, fruits and vegetables, so that they could store them and sell at a point of time when they could get right prices. That would enable the farmers to reap the full benefits and not the middlemen. Today only the middleman is reaping the benefit. So, we have the solution for all these problems. It is not that we do not have a solution.

Now, I would like to say a word about the paddy. Even when the crop is ready, since the prices were not decided earlier or the marketing facilities are not made available to

the farmers, once again they are at the mercy of the rice millers, who will purchase the produce at their will and pleasure. A poor farmer who is in a hurry to celebrate his daughter's marriage has to under-sell his products. Here, I would like to say that as the Government has introduced scheme of providing 18 per cent loan to the selected districts for storing paddy, if the same scheme is extended to the entire country and if they are given the facility of taking loan on their products, it would be better for them.

The poor farmer do not have the privilege of Leave Travel Concession or medical reimbursement. There is no facility of Provident Fund, gratuity or pension. They are not given any conveyance allowance or any TA/DA. Everything, he has to bear from his own little pocket. When we can think of giving all these things to the employees why should not we give all things to them also? I would request the Government to keep these things in mind and please consider the resolution that has been brought by my friend, Shri Bhuria. Please do not take it easy. Bestow your mind and thought. There are solutions, as Deputy Speaker was suggesting, it is not that solutions are not there. All that you have to have is the will to implement things, and not mere talking. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** Sir, this resolution is very timely. As you might have observed, the mover of the resolution has focused the attention of the House, the Government and the people as a whole to three very precise and specific issues. These three precise and specific issues are: Announcement of Statutory price of agricultural produces well in time. Second is the purchase of the surplus crops from the farmers by the Government. And third, is supply of agricultural inputs at cheaper rates.

So, these three specific issues are there. I think this is very much

related with the entire agricultural policy of the Government. Sir, I have been emboldened, encouraged to intervene in this debate only to draw the attention of the Minister and the Government to the proposed agricultural policy that the Government is in the process of making. I think these kinds of debates are very much necessary while the Government is in the process of drafting a National Agricultural Policy as was announced by the Prime Minister of the country that the country should have an Agricultural Policy in the form or in the manner we have got an industrial policy and other policies.

Sir, without going into the details I would also draw the attention of the Government to the large varieties of crops. There are food crops and there are cash crops also. Cash crops are those crops which give the peasantry of our country certain increased purchasing power. At that increased purchasing power can alone improve the economic conditions of the peasantry of our country. For example jute. I come from a State which is the main producer of jute and I cannot forget the plight or grievances of the millions of jute growers.

Mr. K. S. Rao should also know that in his State, there are jute growing population. There are other States like Bihar which also grow jute. I do not want to mention about certain States only. Jute is an industry which is run by the jute growers. Jute industry cannot run unless raw jute is produced. Jute industry has got a particular attribute that it earns foreign exchange. When I am mentioning this, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of jute growers even now. The jute season has begun. Earlier, before the season was on, a jute grower was getting Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per quintal of raw jute. Now, after the advent of raw jute in the market, it has declined to Rs. 300 or something like that. Statutory price has

been fixed which is less than that. Therefore, why should the jute growers be interested to sell their jute to the Jute Corporation of India (JCI)? One of the very important aspect of this Resolution is that the Government should procure the entire crop. So far as JCI is concerned, I know fully well that never has been an occasion when the JCI has procured more than 10 per cent of the total jute crop in the country.

So far as cotton is concerned, I am also informed that never has been the case when the CCI has procured more than 30 per cent of the total crop produced in the country.

So far as coconut in the South is concerned, there have been such instances. Therefore, the cash crop which increases the purchasing capacity of our peasantry, the prices of which are being artificially deflated by the industrial and business houses. It is a very important component of the agricultural policy that the Government proposes to make.

Another important aspect of the agricultural policy is this. Every economist in our country underlines the fact, underscores the fact that the terms of trade between agriculture and industry is always and has been always unfavourable to the agriculturists. Unless this term of trade between agriculture and industry is balanced, there is no scope for the economic improvement of the peasantry of our country. Therefore, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government that this aspect of terms of trade which is a fundamental question for Indian agrarian economy. I think that aspect should be considered indepth while they finalise the agricultural policy of our country.

There are other food crops also. Now, there is a general argument—I think many of my friends from this side and from the other side may argue with me—that if there is a higher procurement price of the food

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

crop, then urban society or urban consumers will be forced to purchase at a higher rate. This is not a sound economy, an economy which is for the well-being of the community as a whole. Here, the question of subsidy comes in.

Unfortunately, today—this Government or earlier Government—in almost all the countries of the world, even in the socialist countries, they are now taking up the policy of withdrawing the subsidy. It is a very-very dangerous trend in the economy

So far as India is concerned, I am deadly opposed to the idea or proposal of withdrawing the subsidy and I think the Government should consider that there should be subsidy in the matter of food crops so that the consumers can get, food ration and so on, at a reasonably cheap price

Therefore, there should be no question of withdrawing this subsidy.

There is a question of social justice. I feel that there should be a system of dual pricing, that means the consumers of different income groups should be supplied food articles at different price levels, dual price levels.

Then there is a question of dividing India into rural India and urban India. It has become a fashion with many politicians today as if rural India is Bharat and urban India is India. There cannot be an artificial difference between Rural India and Urban India. India is India. It can be compartmentalised into rural India and urban India. There are also urban poor; it is not that there are only rural poor. If you look into the conditions of the country you will find that even in Delhi there are a

large segments of people whose monthly income is less than any other reasonably rural segments of our society.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHRY (Katwa): They are rural people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They are also rural people; they have got rural background. Out of political craze, in order to enlarge a constituency, some politicians do raise the slogan of dividing India into rural India and urban India.

The prosperity of India as a whole depends on the improvement of agriculture as well as industry. As a matter of fact, economists will say that there cannot be improvement in industry unless agricultural development is there; there cannot be agricultural development unless there is industrial development also. These are intertwined. Therefore, any theory, anything, any idea which divides artificially urban and rural India will have a disastrous effect on the economy of our country.

I commend that the government should take these very important. I say, fundamental questions which I have raised and other members have also raised, into consideration when they will finally prepare the agriculture policy of our country. The country will be very glad to have a sound agriculture policy in tune with the sound industrial policy. In this connection, I hope there should be some alliance between the two.

[Translation] 392-93

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to thank my friend for having moved the Resolution which seeks to protect the farmers and has, thus,

given us an opportunity to discuss this issue. This is a very important Resolution. India is an agriculture-based country and 80 per cent of its population lives in villages, of which 75 per cent draws its sustenance from agriculture. The farmers and the labourers are the blessed sons of Mother Earth and they live in villages which is the soul of India. The farmers are the backbone of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You stop here. You can continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, September 3, 1990. at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat the points which have already been raised by many other friends.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 3, 1990/ Bhadra 12, 1912 (Saka)*